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[SIXPENCE.

THE LORDS ON IRELAND.

On Tuesday last, upon the occasion of the presentation of a petition by Lord Roden on the subject of processions in Ireland, a debate ensued in the House of Lords which presented many remarkable features, and which now invites us to bring the question of existing Irish disturbance once again under the consideration of our readers.

The public who have patronised this journal cannot have forgotten that the tone adopted by us upon the vitally important subject of home legislation for Ireland—we mean legislation by Great Britain, of which Ireland is, under our common constitution, so fair and beautiful a part—has been marked strongly by an absence of party feeling—by strict impartiality of purpose—by freedom from prejudice—anxiety for justice—and an ardent aspiration after truth. We freely declared, in the outset of that frank companionship with our readers which grows dearer to us the longer it endures, our keen appreciation of the wrongs and evils which have marred the prosperity of the sister isle. We admitted the sin of long misgovernment in Ireland—we deprecated the great social miseries which for generations have been suffered to grow into monstrosity upon her soil. We did not deny a sort of mis-appreciation of the spirit of her people by those intrusted with their rule; nor did we shrink from the responsibility of declaring our conviction that the best energies of British statesmen, and the best sympathies of the English of every degree, were fairly due to Ireland, to alleviate her sorrows, to raise her prospects, to promote her happiness, and to improve her soil. We spoke out boldly in favour of particular reforms, and, although we knew and felt that much had been granted, we urged further concession with a free and honest voice. We spoke of the social grievance of absenteeism as one that we would gladly attack with energy until something like a natural and filial sympathy should be engendered among the richer children of their mother-land; we upheld the great *verata quæstio* which has so long raged between landlord and tenant, as a very signpost to legislation; cautious, but immediate—careful, but without delay—we implied a belief that even religious concessions might be advantageously

blended with civil benefits; and we struck at the hateful Poor-law with all the humble power of our pen, aided by the force of our heartfelt convictions that it was wretchedly, radically bad. And in doing all this we believed, and believe still, that we were only plunging into the tide of purely English feeling, and going with the common stream. We know that the condition of Ireland is sympathetically regarded all England through; we know that English generosity admits, feels for, and is ready, so far as the general people are concerned, to remedy all her wrongs; we know that, to accuse them of callousness to the welfare of the sisterland, is to libel them most falsely; and we know also, that all the precedents of modern history are before us to tell what the English have done for the Irish in every great movement for improved, or supposed improved, legislation, and to make the past a criterion for present and future goodwill. We are sure that the English are the natural friends of Ireland, and that with an honesty of purpose which it would be ungrateful to deny.

Assured of this, and assured also of our own sincerity in advocating the welfare of the sister isle, we had the less hesitation in giving our unqualified opposition to the insanity for repeal—in repudiating the diatribes of O'Connell against the Sassenach and the Saxon—in claiming the fierce agitation of the distracted kingdom to be the curse which delayed legislation and frightened capital from its shores—in urging blended energy and conciliation upon the Executive—and in appealing to the voice of reason and religion to lead our Irish fellow-countrymen into the paths of peace. We were glad to find that the temper with which we bound up our principles with the real good of both countries and the general integrity of the empire, was acknowledged and applauded by all the thinking classes in Ireland, and that the article in which we most loudly protested the inviolability of the Union, was that which found most general circulation through the Irish press.

We now earnestly repeat our previously declared opinions, and shall seek to support them by directing strong attention to the debate of Tuesday evening in the Lords. We shall not go into the question of processions, which was the peg of the discussion; nor revert to Lord Roden's picture of the condition of Ireland, because the party bias of years is so strong in the mind of that nobleman as to make his statements not exactly *couleur de rose*—but Orange colour, to say the least. His motive was to stop

all other processions as Orange processions had been stopped, or else to permit Orange processions with the rest, a question of local expediency which we shall not take upon ourselves to moot. But we turn to the speeches of the Duke of Wellington and Lord Brougham, and these are pregnant with meaning and good sense: that of the soldier-Minister giving us more confidence in the passive conduct of the Government than we could ever bring ourselves to feel before; while the beautiful oration of the noble lawyer abounds in practical wisdom, and combines the power of eloquence with the value of truth and common sense. First, however, let us assure public feeling, and quell a fast-growing alarm upon the subject of the repeal agitations by an extract from the Duke of Wellington's speech:—

I say, as I said before, that I am willing to admit the truth of my noble friend's description of the state to which these agitations, these criminal agitations I would call them (loud cheers), have brought the sister country—the extreme injury which they are doing to that part of the empire, and most anxiously desirous I am to see an end put to them. (Cheers.) My lords, I am also aware that the Government are responsible for every act they do, and for all the omissions to which the noble earl has referred. I will not go into a detail of these circumstances, because I am not, on this occasion, able to state what the intentions of Government are on this subject. My lords, I do not think it desirable that they should be stated; but what I do say is this—that I, whose duty it is to superintend one of those offices on which the execution of the measures of the Government depends—I feel confident that everything that could be done has been done, in order to enable the Government to preserve the peace of the country (cheers), and to meet all misfortunes and consequences which may result from the violence of the passions of those men who unfortunately guide the multitude in Ireland. (Cheers.) My lords, I do not dispute the extent of the conspiracy, I do not dispute the dangers resulting from organization in that country—I have stated it publicly on more than one occasion—I do not deny—it is notorious, it is avowed, it is published in every newspaper all over the world. I do not deny the assistance received from foreigners—not from foreign Governments—I have no right to say so—but from foreigners of nearly all nations; for there are disturbed and disturbing spirits everywhere (a laugh), who are anxious to have an opportunity of injuring and deteriorating the great prosperity of this country. (Cheers.) I don't deny all this; but still I say, I feel confident that the measures adopted by the Government have been such, as that they will be enabled to resist all, and ultimately to preserve the peace of the country. (Loud cheers.) And if it should turn out that that is the case, I believe it is best that we should persevere in the course in which we are proceeding, and not attempt to adopt other measures until it becomes absolutely necessary to adopt them. (Cheers.)

From any other Minister of the Crown, or person associated with the Government, this declaration might be treated as the ex-



OPENING OF THE OYSTER MARKET, BILLINGSGATE.—See next page.

pudent of the moment to satisfy the public mind; but from the Duke it comes with all the weight of sincerity, and we cannot doubt its truth. And if it be so, how heartily do we rejoice that conciliatory policy seems even in the stern eye of the uncompromising soldier a sufficient resistance to an agitation so vast, so wild, so stormy, so impetuous and overflowing with romantic nationality and passionate pride as O'Connell has organized under the banners of Repeal.

With regard to the beautiful speech of Lord Brougham, we shall not select from its declamatory portions, but take an extract upon the subject of the exclusion of capital from Ireland by agitation and ceaseless broil—the source, beyond doubt, of a large share of the miseries of the land:—

Is it likely (said the noble lord) that any capitalist will send his capital to a country where he does not know that there may not be an outbreak before he gets his first quarter's payment? But suppose even that those persons have no fear of a rebellion in Ireland—I myself think there is no fear of such a result—but it is clear that the present state of things may lead to great mischief, and it stops the improvement of that country, which was going on at a great pace, and which is now at a stand-still. Suppose, however, that the capitalist, as I said, has no fear of a rebellion, and is satisfied with the course taken by the Government, still it is likely he would say, "I should like my capital to be invested in a place where I can go over and look after it, and where, if necessary, I can send a person to attend to it without the fear of his being mobbed, and where there is no reason to fear that the next cry may be for fixity of capital, as it has already been of fixity of tenure;" for that may be the next cry; and as the tendency to fixity of tenure is to convert the tenant into the landlord, so the tendency of "fixity of capital" might be to convert the borrower into the lender. (Laughter.) A capitalist does not like to send his capital to a country where a doctrine like this might be established on the model of another so very similar which has already been set up there. (A laugh.) We may laugh at this, my lords, but it is a very serious matter. The capitalist does not like such a state of things, and therefore declines to send his capital to a country so situated. Yet there is such a glut of capital in the city of London, that notwithstanding the natural repugnance of men to send their money beyond seas, and invest it

in foreign speculations, we see every day capitalists sending their money to be employed in foreign railways, when they certainly would much rather invest it in Ireland in similar undertakings, or in agricultural speculations. Those capitalists can scarcely have confidence in the persons who call themselves exclusively friends of the people of Ireland—those agitators who profess for them a friendship violent, vehement, and absorbing—who profess to monopolise all the feeling and sympathy of the people of Ireland—in virtue whereof, I suppose, it is that they wring from the Irish peasant, from his goods and chattels, his wretched pittance towards their associations, their *Precursor* and *Catholic Associations*, and towards their repeal rent; all these associations being connected with these agitators, and all which contributions to such associations these agitators tell the people tend towards the increase of what remains in their pockets. (A laugh.) The capitalist may be told that persons who act in this way are the only real friends of Ireland, and are those who will put an end to the mischievous state of things there; but yet the capitalist does not like such persons. (Hear.) There is also this other thing which alarms capitalists. They hear these friends of the Irish people boasting of their meetings, and of their being able to command their hundreds of thousands of men. They see the power which they thus boast of used for the purpose of conveying the most vehement attacks on the Government, and the most violent abuse of the nation to which those capitalists themselves belong. The Celtic capital being little, and the poverty excessive (a laugh), and the demand of the Celt for the capital of the Saxon being extreme—the wise Celt having for his object to lessen that excessive poverty, and draw some portion of the Saxon capital to supply the Celtic wants—this wise and judicious friend of Ireland, in order to effect his object, deals from one end of the year to the other in the most gross and unrestrained abuse of everything Saxon, and proclaims Saxon England as the determined enemy of Celtic Ireland. This is the Irish way of inducing English capitalists to send over their money to Ireland. Now, when my noble friend behind me talks of sending capital into Ireland, I cannot help thinking that one way of facilitating that object would be to secure the cessation of that feeling of enmity towards England which appears to form the burden of every composition addressed by those friends of Ireland; to the people—of every composition, whether written or spoken (Hear). These capitalists, I say, hear the friends of the Irish people boasting of their command over the masses; they hear them boast of their meetings of hundreds of thousands—never, mark, less than 100,000—(a laugh), sometimes, as in one case, amounting even to 700,000. But your capitalist is rather a suspicious sort of person. He cannot understand what sort of a thing such a gathering as 200,000 or 300,000 persons could be; he cannot understand that, nor believe in it, any more than I can do—(laughter); but, at all events, he believes that there has been some great meeting. He does not suppose that all these statements can be wholly without foundation; he cannot think that it always is as it was in one case lately, where it was said that a meeting in Ireland had been attended by between 100,000 and 200,000 people, when a gallant friend of mine was curious enough to measure the ground on which it was professed to have been held, and found that, instead of being able to hold 150,000 persons, it was not capable of holding even 5000. However, that was a rare instance of exaggeration. No doubt 20,000 people have been got together at these meetings, and on one occasion—that of the meeting at Cork—I believe there were as many as 70,000 present. Therefore, at all events, large masses of men have been assembled together. Now, your capitalist likes large masses of produce. He likes to see large masses of gold and silver (a laugh), or large masses of good bills, with approved names to them (laughter); but he certainly does not fancy large masses of people (hear, hear), and large masses of people, too, who are collected together under a pretence which he knows must necessarily be false. For when a man tells me of his addressing 200,000 men, I find it impossible to believe him; if he told me he had addressed 20,000 or 30,000 I could understand it. But when he tells me that the 200,000 men whom he proposes to address meet calmly to discuss a great national question, I at once turn with contempt, scorn, and disgust from such statement, because I know it to be physically impossible that at a meeting composed of such immense numbers anything like discussion can take place. Well, then, the capitalist very well knows that no meeting of the kind can serve the purposes of discussion; and if so, there must, of course, be some other object. Where such numbers assemble the object cannot be a harmless one. I very well know what that object is, but the capitalist thinks it is for the purpose of breaking the peace. I do not myself believe so. I think that so long as the agitators can hold the issue of those meetings in their hands (hear), they will be the last to risk their own safety. (Hear.) I put their virtue at the height of prudence, and no higher (a laugh); and, therefore, that they will not break the peace if they can help it. (Hear, hear.)

It seems impossible not to coincide in the general sense of these observations; they are most impressive; and we would not detract, by observation, from their force. Our limits, however, warn us to conclude this article; and we do so with the expression of satisfaction that an Irish debate in the Upper Chamber of the Legislature should, in the danger and excitement of the times, have produced speeches so fortifying to our reliance upon order and security as that of the Duke of Wellington—so temperate and full of practical excellence as that of Lord Brougham. Both have a direction in favour of good government, and a tendency to laugh the crotchet of repeal of the Union to scorn.

OYSTER-DAY.

Yesterday week, August 4, was, in metropolitan parlance, "Oyster-Day," i.e., the day on which oysters are first brought into the London market at Billingsgate. Formerly the commencement of the sale on the 4th was so punctually observed, that the market was opened immediately after the clock had struck twelve on the night of the 3rd, when, in the rush to obtain the first supply of oysters, it being dark, a life or two was lost annually. This injudicious practice of opening the market at midnight was, therefore, discontinued, and the time changed to five o'clock in the morning. On Friday, Billingsgate was crowded with vendors of shell-fish. Mr. Goldham, the clerk of the market, and his assistants, adopted the usual precautions to prevent accidents and robberies. Barriers were erected at convenient distances, and boards inscribed, "Take care of your pockets," were displayed. By another regulation of Mr. Goldham, who has completely reformed Billingsgate, the name of the oysters composing each cargo was exhibited on the rigging of each vessel, so that it was impossible to impose on the buyers. The supply was below the average, and the demand was not so brisk as usual. There were fifty sail of vessels at market from Rochester, Whitstable, Essex, and the Cheyney rock, near the Isle of Sheppy. There was one vessel from Torbay, rather an unusual circumstance. The inferior oysters, which had not been laid on the beds to fatten, produced from 8s. to 10s. per bushel; the "Commons," an oyster generally vended by the retail dealers at the stalls, 14s. per bushel; the pearls, £1 12s.; the Kellys, 16s.; and Scotch, £1 10s. There were no supplies from Queenborough or Faversham. Lawsuits have been going on respecting the oyster fishery at the former place, and the beds at the other are represented to be in a state of bankruptcy. In the evening, other vessels arrived laden with oysters, and the prices were nearly the same.

We have not the means at hand of ascertaining the number of vessels at present employed in the British oyster fisheries; but in 1840, there were 74 English cutters, and 41 Jersey cutters, of about 20 tons each, besides 24 undecked boats of about 4 tons each, employed for dredging from that island for the English market. Nearly 1000 fishermen were occupied in these vessels; and 70,000 tubs were exported to England in one season. Again, we find that, in the county of Essex alone, 15,000 bushels of oysters have been bred and taken in one year.

Every schoolboy remembers how this little island, now the mistress of the world, is referred to in classic history by the Romans, then the world's masters, for the exquisite delicacy of its oysters. Not, however, satisfied with the native delicacy of our oysters, the epicures of old Rome fattened them in pits and ponds; they iced them before eating them; and one Montanus, a *gourmet* of great celebrity, could tell the breed of an oyster by the first bite! The locality whence these luxurious fellows obtained the finest oysters has been precisely ascertained: it was from *Rutupia* (Richborough), near Sandwich, in Kent, once a harbour and city of note, but now a solitary ruin. Near this spot, too, Caesar first landed, nearly nineteen centuries since, to add our island to his long list of conquests. He appears to have been a good judge as well as general; for this freak of his ambition was played off in the oyster month (on August 26), on which day Caesar first "astonished the natives." Probably, the troops, in their encampment, had what is unclassically termed a "tuck out" of oysters prior to their drubbing the "men of Kent." This is a mere archaeological speculation; but it is more probable than that oysters were eaten in June, as Wilkie has represented them, in his picture of "Chelsea Pensioners reading the *Gazette* of the Battle of Waterloo."

The finest oysters in the world are found in England. This is acknowledged even by the French, who are ever ready to dispute our national claims; for, in a *brochure* published at Paris, and entitled "Le Manuel de l'Amateur des Huîtres," the British oysters are stated to be the best.

It would not be difficult to pile up a mass of facts in the economy, natural and artificial, of oysters. Of the British coasts, the most famous for their oysters are the shores of Kent and Essex. Those found near Milton, in Kent, or "natives," are, perhaps, the very best; they are small, round, plump, and white, and have thin shells, which are easily opened. Next are the beds at Queenborough, in the Isle of Sheppy, and at Whitstable, opposite. In dredging at the latter place, round a rock now called "the Pudding-pan," great quantities of Roman pottery have been discovered. In the creeks and inlets of the Medway, are many valuable oyster fisheries, which are under the jurisdiction of the corporation of Rochester; and a court of admiralty, consisting of the mayor and aldermen, assisted by a jury of free dredgers, possess the power of making regulations relative to the oyster-bed, and the seasons for fishing. The oysters found in the river Colne, on which stands Colchester, in Essex, are also of excellent quality. Massinger has made them classical by causing Justice Greedy, in "A New Way to Pay Old Debts," to say that he had nothing to speak of this morning before breakfast, except a barrel of Colchester oysters. Colchester, by the way, is inferred to be the Camelodunum of the Romans, and its importance may have been raised by its ostreal fame. The Colne here forms a great many arms and creeks, exceedingly well suited for the formation of oyster-banks. The Dorsetshire oysters rank next in estimation to those of Essex, and those of Poole are in high repute; as are those of the Isle of Wight, and of Tenby, on the coast of South Wales; and the finest pickled oysters are sent from Milford Haven.

A very common and very mistaken opinion exists, especially among foreigners, that all English oysters are impregnated with copper, "which they get from feeding off copper banks;" such would be quite as injurious to the animal itself as it could be to us, and the fancy could only have arisen from the strong flavour peculiar to green oysters. This matter has, however, been taken up by scientific men; for M. Valenciennes, in a paper "on the Colorisation of the Green Oyster," maintains that the green colour lies in the four divisions of the bronchia, and in the intestinal canal. Besides the oysters on the English shores, oyster-banks are common on the northern coasts of Ireland. Edinburgh was, till lately, plentifully supplied with good oysters from the Frith of Forth. Nearly opposite to Leith was a large dépôt of oysters, formed around or near the islet of Inchkeith. Dublin is supplied with oysters from Arklow, a little to the east; and oysters are conveyed thence to artificial beds near the city, on the northern side. In parting with the varieties of oysters, we must not forget the famous oysters taken in the Mossul Bay, at the Cape of Good Hope, to eat which, epicures come four hundred miles from the interior!

The European oyster is found adhering to rocks and stones, or, occasionally, to very strong clayey bottoms; and, should these be washed away, the oyster beds perish. The fish is viviparous, and the young are produced with a perfectly formed shell. They are, when first emitted, quite transparent, and they swim rapidly by means of a membrane extending out of the shell. They are very delicate creatures; for, during the severe winter of 1840-41, millions of young oysters were destroyed by the frosts. It was formerly supposed that the fish fattened during the full moon, and grew thin as it waned; we are not aware that this has been observed in the present day, but it may have happened in particular situations, owing to the difference in the tides. The vulgar opinion, and that on which the restraining laws have been formed, is, that the period of spawning is May, at which time the young, or *spat*, is found adhering to the rocks. But, as the young are found in the parents perfectly formed and alive in the month of August, this is most probably the period of parturition, though it be not till May that they become fixed, or sufficiently grown to be seen by the common observer. At this time, they are about the size of a sixpence, comparatively hard and firm, and have been well compared to a drop of candle-grease in water. In two, or, at farthest, three years, they are fit for table. The oyster probably attains a great age; but, after having arrived at its full size, the valves are thickened, instead of being increased in length or breadth. From May to July, both the male and female oyster are said to be sick, and are in thin and poor condition; but, by the end of August they have again recovered, are fat, and in season. The sexes are distinguished by the fisherman by the colour of the fringe; that of the male being black, or dark-coloured, that of the female white. The shell is formed of carbonate of lime and animal gluten; and the oyster frequently contains shining intestinal worms, which may be seen by opening the shell in the dark. The sea-star is very destructive in an oyster-bed: it clasps its rays round the shell, and perseveres until it has sucked out the inhabitant. Another enemy to the oyster is said to be the muscle.

The time allowed for collecting oyster-spawn from the sea is May, when the dredgers, (as the fishermen are termed,) may take all they can procure; but after that month it is felony to disturb the spawn. They dredge it up, when, if not too small, they separate it from the shells and stones to which it is adhering; and these they are obliged to throw into the water, to prevent the beds being destroyed. The spawn or *spat* is then thrown into creeks or into shallow water on the shores to increase in size and fatten, and in such situations is considered private property. The dredgers use a peculiar kind of net, which is very strong, and fastened to three spikes of iron; this they drag along the bottom of the sea, and thus force the oysters into it; each boat requires five men, and they dredge in water from four to fifteen fathoms deep.

Oysters are *conceitedly* said to be in season in every month of the year that has an *r* in its name, beginning with September, and ending with April. But this error was practically refuted so long ago as the year 1804, when M. Balaïne contrived the means of sending to Paris, oysters fresh, and in the best possible order, at all seasons alike. Balaïne's predecessor in his art was Apicius, who is said to have supplied Trajan with fresh oysters at all seasons of the year; and Apicius deserved an immortal character for such a triumph. Still, we do not enjoy this refinement in England; though the common notion is exploded, by oysters being very fine in August.

The dietetic properties of oysters have not been overrated; they may be safely recommended where great nourishment and easy digestion are required, their valuable quality being the great quantity of gluten they contain; they are, indeed, a concentration of nutritious particles.

With all the dietetic celebrity of the oyster, its shell is worth

consideration. The Roman ladies used the calcined shell as a cosmetic and depilatory; just as the fair ones, or rather the would-be fair ones, of our days use talc, pearl-powder, &c. Such stratagems are as old as time, and

The world is still deceived by ornament.

The ostracism of the classic ages likewise proves the importance of the shell in bygone ages; though it be reduced to a street-pastime in our day: Pray, remember the grotto—only once a year.

Our artist has sketched the busy scene at Billingsgate from the opposite bank of the river, showing the cope of masts at the west-end of the Custom-house, which indicates the only wholesale market in the metropolis for the supply of fish.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

SPAIN.—(From our own Correspondent.)—PARIS, August 8.—The Regent of Spain, Duke of Victoria, Duke of Morillo, the Saviour of his country, as he was called by Christina—Espartero—has fled from Spain, and having embarked on board the British man-of-war, the Malabar, on the 30th ult., sailed for Lisbon. Thus has ended the short—I wish I could say glorious—career of the man whom, in 1840, every body, except the Carlists, considered the regenerator of the Peninsula. In the opinion of many impartial close observers, Espartero owed his rapid rise more to his good fortune than to his merits; and I am inclined to believe that the historian, in recording his military career, will find matter for serious comment. I have watched the movements of Espartero since 1833, and can therefore with certainty speak of him since that period. It was during his government of Biscay, in 1834, that the Carlists first obtained clothing by seizing on two vessels bound from Bilbao for Saint Sebastian, and at the battle of Durango the Carlists, after compelling Espartero to fly, got possession of 2000 stand of arms. These, the first real advantages obtained by the Carlists, gave them courage, and increased their audacity. Shortly afterwards the provinces were evacuated by Valdez, and the Carlists became masters—with the exception of Saint Sebastian, Pamplona, Vitoria, and Bilbao—of the whole of the Basque and Navarre population. On quitting Biscay Espartero was named Commander-in-Chief of the army in the North of Spain, and from that period until his connexion with the traitor Maroto he never gained a single battle of any importance. The Carlist army in the meantime increased, expeditions marched through every kingdom of Spain, and Don Carlos advanced to the gates of Madrid. The credit of raising the siege of Bilbao is principally due to Colonel Wynde; for it is a fact well known that Espartero refused, until forced, marching to the relief of that city. During the period Espartero was at the head of the army the Carlists formed nine battalions of deserters from his troops. Had not dissensions arisen in the Carlist camp, Espartero never would have succeeded in driving Don Carlos across the Pyrenees; but he had the good fortune to fall in with a Maroto, and, backed by Lord John Hay, he seduced the Carlist army, and by promises which he never fulfilled, he persuaded them to abandon the cause they so bravely defended for nearly seven years. Espartero has fallen by the same weapon he made use of to obtain his most signal rise to power. Espartero is a man of undoubted personal bravery, but he neither possesses energy or military knowledge to command an army. As a statesman he is below mediocrity. And yet, had Espartero been well surrounded, he might have done his country much good. His intentions were honest, he laboured to restore peace and tranquillity to his unhappy countrymen, but all his acts were misconstrued, and he at length has fallen a victim to a base and foul intrigue. The French press greatly blame him for attacking Seville; but our Gallic friends forget that when he opened the siege, Madrid, Saragossa, Cadiz, Ferol, Vigo, Seo d'Urgel, and many other places of great importance, remained faithful to him. Besides, he imagined that the forces under the orders of Generals Seoane and Zurbano would have driven from Castile Narvaez and Aspiroz. Whilst Espartero remained at Albaete the French press dared him to attack Seville; the moment he opened the siege, they called him a sanguinary monster! This is French justice. The French now rejoice—they have gained the day—and with truth may it be said they gained the victory; but will they be able to maintain their position? Decidedly not; and the hour is fast approaching when ill-fated Spain will again fall a victim to the intrigues of the Christinos and Ultra-Liberals. Narvaez and the other Christino chiefs have openly declared themselves the partisans of Christina. They demand that the majority of the Queen should be immediately declared, and the ex-Queen recalled from France. The Moderado-Liberals, on the other hand, demand a regency composed of three members, and the Ultras the formation of a sovereign central junta. Narvaez will be able, I am inclined to think, to form an alliance with a portion of the Lopez Ministry, and the appointment now currently reported of Count Toreno as ambassador to Louis Philippe would lead us to believe that he has already succeeded. Thus much is certain, Christina is so sure of returning to Spain that they are packing at the Hotel des Courcules. The Ultra-Liberals of Catalonia and Old Castile are not idle: they have sent delegates to Madrid to watch the movements of Narvaez, and to protest against the acts of the Lopez Government. The juntas of Valladolid, Valencia, Salamanca, Oviedo, Vitoria, Pamplona, Avila, Tudela, and others of minor note have recognised the Lopez Ministry; but those of Barcelona, Lerida, Figueras, Gerona, Saragossa, Burgos, Galicia, and many others, continue in a state of menacing attitude, and declare that nothing would satisfy them short of a "Sovereign Central Junta."

The disputes between the Christinos and Liberals are being turned to good account by the Carlists, and, from private information I have this day received, I am enabled to state that preparations on a large scale are being made for a formidable rising in the Basque provinces and the principality of Catalonia; already have several of the bravest and most popular chiefs crossed the Pyrenees, and others are on the road; a large quantity of arms and ammunition have been smuggled across the frontiers, and juntas have been formed in every province. It is the intention of the Carlists to appoint a regency during the imprisonment of Don Carlos; I am in possession of the names of the Regents; but as they are in France I will not deliver them to the tender mercy of the French Government. The Carlists have plenty of money; and, should no assensions arise amongst them, they will cut out work for the disorganised army of Narvaez, Lopez, and Co. It is generally supposed at Bayonne that the Liberals of the Basque provinces will secretly aid the Carlists, having a promise that their *fueros* (ancient privileges) should be restored to them. The Basques are decided enemies to the Ultra-Liberals and Esparterists; they complain, and that with justice, that Espartero violated the treaty of Bergara, in which he solemnly pledged himself to see respected the *fueros*; and that one of his first acts on reaching Madrid, after the flight of Don Carlos, was to deprive the Basques of their privileges, and to place the northern provinces under military domination. The Basques are sturdy, brave, and persevering; they act, not from the impulse of the moment—they reflect; and when they do take up arms they are constant, resolute, and determined. If my information is correct, the Basques have resolved on recovering their privileges, and are determined to conquer them at the point of the bayonet. Thus stands Spain—torn to pieces with the intrigues of Christinos and Liberals, and on the eve of a desperate Carlist and privilege insurrection.

The inhabitants of Madrid are greatly enraged against Narvaez and Serano, and only wait a favourable opportunity to wreak their vengeance. The little Queen is surrounded with the friends of the Ministry, but she is far from being happy. It is said that on Arguello taking his leave he thus addressed her: "I quit your Majesty with sincere regret and painful feelings, dire necessity compels me; and with sorrow do I inform your Majesty that you are surrounded by enemies determined on driving you from the throne of your forefathers."

The nomination of the royal household was the subject of much discussion in the Ministry; the Christinos proposed and succeeded in nominating the Duke de Beylin as governor; Madame Blake, formerly lady of honour to the ex-Queen Christina, as governess; and Don Eugenio Morino, preceptor. The friends of the Infant Don Francisco de Paula intruded in favour of the Prince, as governor; the Marchioness of Belgeda, as governess; and Don N. Ventosa, as preceptor. Don Manuel Cantero has replaced M. Heros as Intendant of the Palace.

Seville has suffered much from the bombardment, and many ancient edifices have been destroyed. The following notes are worth recording. General Figueras, who defended the city, wrote to his wife on the morning of the 20th as follows:—

"My dear Marie.—The enemy has opened his fire. I will increase mine, which already does him much injury. Be not alarmed. Should you, however, fear the bombs, go wherever you think you will be in safety. I am certain of success. Adieu."

The following was the reply of the heroic wife of the general:—

"My dear Francisco.—It is many days since I came to the resolution to wait at my post, as a soldier, the will of God. Here will I, if called on, bind the wounds of my sons and my loving husband. My departure would be an act unworthy thy wife, unworthy of the mother of my children."

"May the Almighty preserve you in the hour of danger, and may glory and success crown your patriotic efforts.—Adieu."

FRANCE.—We have nothing fresh in French politics; it is reported, but

In a work just published, the following account of Napoleon is given from official documents:—"He was born on the 15th of August, 1769. In 1793, being then 24 years of age, he was, at the siege of Toulon, promoted to the rank of major in the horse artillery; in 1797, then 28 years, he was appointed general-in-chief of the army of Italy; in 1798, 29 years of age, he commanded, as general-in-chief, the expedition to Egypt; in 1799, 30 years of age, he was declared First Consul; in 1800, 31 years of age, after the battle of Marengo, he was named Consul for life; in 1804, 35 years of age, he was created Emperor of the French; in 1815, 46 years of age, he abdicated, after the battle of Waterloo; and on the 5th of May, 1821, being then 52 years of age, he died in exile on the island of St. Helena."

There is now living near Lyons five brothers and sisters, by the same father and mother, whose united ages, although inhabiting from their infancy the marshy lands close to the Rhone, amount to 430 years, viz.: Louis Joffrey, 92 years of age; Claudine Joffrey, 89 years; Antoine Joffrey, 86 years; Marie Joffrey, 83 years; and Pierre Joffrey, 80 years of age.

The waters of the Rhine have risen very considerably during the last week. At Vieux-Brech it rose to the steps of the inn situated on the French bank of the river.

There were consumed in Paris, during the month of July, 5379 oxen, 1447 cows, 7069 calves, and 33,316 sheep. The consumption has greatly fallen off, as compared with the month of July last year, as much as 566 oxen, 640 calves, and 4330 sheep; there has, however, been an increase in the consumption of cows to the amount of 152.

A letter from Berlin says: "A great change is about to take place in the postage of letters. Those letters which now pay 18 groschen are to be reduced to 6 groschen. The lowest tax is to be 3 groschen for 15 German miles. It is estimated that the public will gain 500,000 dollars by the reduction."

Several military promotions in the higher ranks are much spoken of. General Bugeaud, the Governor-General of Algiers, has been promoted to a Field Marshal.

We are very dull in the musical world. Duprez made his first appearance on Wednesday, on his return from the south, in "William Tell," and met with a warm reception. It is a curious fact that during the whole of the Spanish insurrection the Italian Opera at Barcelona did not stop performing a single night. The King of Naples has appointed Mercadante director-general of all the theatres in the capital. Donizetti's opera "The Child of the Regiment" and Aubert's "Dianas de la Couronne" have been translated into German, and will be brought out next month at Vienna.

Thalberg and De Beriot have quitted Brussels for Paris: it is said that the former intends residing in future in the Belgian capital.

The ballet "La Peri" draws overflowing houses every night it is brought out. Great preparations are making in scenery and decorations for Donizetti's opera "Don Sebastian." It is said that "Les Martyrs" will be given with great splendour before the end of the present month. Our Opera Comique is in a sad state of disorganization. Madame Rossi and Mademoiselle Descot are about to leave us: Mademoiselle Darcier has lost her voice, and Madame Thelon is very ill.

Coletti has renewed his engagement with the director of the Theatre of San Carlo at Naples for two years; his pay has been doubled. Madame Bishop will appear at San Carlo, having quitted Rome.

Maestro Brun, a pupil of Zingarelli, has written an opera called "I Montanari Svedesi," for the Theatre Del Fondo, at Naples; the poem by Bidera. It was most enthusiastically received.

WEST INDIES.—By the news received by the Teviot steam-ship from the West Indies, it appears that the war between the Mexicans and Campeachians appeared over, and commissioners from Campeachy were daily expected at Vera Cruz on their way to Mexico to arrange the matters in dispute. In Cuba it is, we believe, the general opinion that the slaves will not continue long in subjection, their number being so overwhelming and the spirit of resistance spreading. Things are generally improving in the West Indies, and there is favourable weather and a good prospect of crops.

It also appears that the occupation of Tahiti, by the French, has not been altogether to the liking of Queen Tomare, who writes on the subject to her well-beloved sister her Majesty Victoria, Queen of Great Britain, one of her officers being the bearer of the letter. The Vandalia came direct from Norfolk to Chagres, with Commodore Dallas and several other officers, to join the United States squadron in the Pacific.

AMERICA.—The New York packet-ship Montezuma, Capt. Lowber, after another of his extraordinary passages from New York to Liverpool, entered the Mersey on Saturday night in a run of fifteen days from port to port. She brings 28 passengers and New York papers to the 20th ult., being four days later than were brought by the steam-ship *Hibernia*. The news by the Montezuma is not of much interest. Heavy rains in the south, it is stated, had seriously injured the cotton-crops. In the vicinity of Alexandria, many fields were destroyed by rust, and a continuance of rain, it is added, would destroy hundreds of acres. The influenza was very prevalent in the valley of the Mississippi, from St. Louis to New Orleans. A great Whig dinner had taken place at Philadelphia.

EPITOME OF NEWS.

The merchants of Liverpool are making a most important movement just now, and are likely to induce the Government to accede to the adoption of a measure which will be highly advantageous to the commerce of the port—namely, to allow a drawback on the duty paid upon imported cotton whenever it may be required for export.

A conspiracy was discovered at Constantinople about the middle of last month, when the persons arrested were carried on board the ship-of-the-line the Mahmoudieh, and, after being strangled during the night, were thrown into the sea. The forms of this terrible execution inspired the crew with so much horror, that some of them attempted to set fire to the vessel, whilst others threw themselves into the sea and were drowned.—The silver medal and premium for the best poetical inscription to be engraved on the magnificent candelabra, value £1100, presented to the Hon. Mr. Mostyn by his countrymen, has been awarded to Mr. Owen Wyne Thomas, of Milk-street. There were 103 competitors.—Nine men of the 39th party of revenue police stationed at Killaloe, have been dismissed by order of Colonel Brereton, for having married without permission.

—An Anti-Puseyite meeting was held at the Grafton School-rooms, Fitzroy-square, on Tuesday last, when a series of resolutions strongly condemnatory of the Puseyite doctrines were adopted.—

It is now ascertained beyond a doubt, that the Duke of Wellington will visit Scotland in the autumn, and that he will for a few days be the guest of the Duke of Hamilton. Shooting is one object of his Grace's visit.—It is said that a petition is in course of preparation against the return of Mr. Bright for the borough of Durham, and that it will be presented in a few days.—A letter received in Swansea, from Port Phillip, dated in March last, says, "Zephaniah Williams, the Newport Chartist, for killing an old man, has been hanged."—The Messrs. Gurney, of Norwich, and other leading banks in the east of England, have come to a resolution, in consequence of the want of employment for money which has existed now for twelve months past, to lower the rates of interest on deposits to 1½ per cent.—

On Thursday, the 3rd of July, Sergeant Corey, of the 3rd Regiment, at Dundalk, cut a leg of mutton suspended by a cord through with one cut, for a wager of sixty guineas.—On Tuesday last Mr. O'Connell entered on his sixty-eighth year.—

On the 17th of last month, the "Old Man," the highest peak in Coniston Fell, was partially covered with snow. This is a very rare occurrence so far advanced in summer. Though the weather this year has not, on the whole, been favourable, the number of visitors to the lake districts has been greater than for some years past.—The *Gazette de France* states that the old report of the Duke de Bordeaux intending to visit England, to view the naval establishments of that country, is revived.—John Fisher, believed to be the last surviving soldier in Scotland engaged in the first American war, died at Leslie, on Friday, the 18th ult., at the age of ninety-two years.—The Vice-Chancellor (Sir L. Shadwell) will lay the foundation-stone of the new church in the parish of All Saints, Southampton, on the 19th inst.—The foundation-stone of the new church at Hougham, near Dover, was laid on Wednesday, by the Rev. Thos. Morris. It is to contain 1000 sittings, and the trustees are the Archdeacon of Derby, J. P. Plumptre, Esq., M.P., and J. Hardy, Esq., M.P.—An act was passed on the 28th ult., to exempt scientific and literary societies from the payment of parochial and other rates. It will not come into operation until the first of October.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

A dreadful suicide was committed on Saturday at the Croydon Infantry Barracks. The victim is Donald McGuinness, a sergeant-major in the Scots Fusilier Guards, and who had been employed in the recruiting service. The deceased got up at the usual hour in the morning, and nothing was observed in his manner to create a suspicion that he intended committing suicide. At seven o'clock his servant observed blood oozing through the ceiling; the deceased, with his head nearly severed from his body.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES IN THE METROPOLIS.—On Saturday morning and Saturday night no less than four fires took place in the metropolis, by which property to the value of nearly £40,000 was destroyed. The first (an account of which appeared in our Postscript on Saturday evening) took place in the manufactory and warehouse of Messrs. W. Moseley and Son, mechanical tool manufacturers, No. 18, New-street, Covent-garden, by the de-

struction of which a large number of industrious artisans have been thrown out of employment; the adjoining houses also received great injury.—On Saturday night, just before midnight, another fire broke out in the house of Mr. Mills, 105, Fore-street, Limehouse. Beneath this house is a coal warehouse, belonging to the Wall's End Coal Company, both of which were entirely consumed.—This fire was scarcely extinguished when an alarm was given that a fire had broken out in the extensive range of buildings belonging to Mr. Bird, the occupier of the well-known steam saw-mills and dock contractor, situate in Love-lane, Old Gravel-lane, Shadwell. The premises were about 150 yards in length, and nearly 50 in depth, and of proportionate height, and were fitted up with steam-engines and the usual costly apparatus. The yard being filled with timber, the fire travelled along the ground, communicating to Mr. Bird's private dwelling, and also to numerous other houses in Love-lane. To give anything like a description of the excitement that now ensued would be impossible. In one street were to be seen the inmates escaping with what property they could lay their hands on, whilst in another a great number of persons were rushing out of their houses quite frantic, and almost in a state of nudity. About half-past two o'clock there could not have been less, at a moderate calculation, than 16,000 square feet of flame ascending many hundred feet into the air, and illuminating the metropolis for miles round. To save any part of the premises was utterly impossible; the firemen, therefore, contented themselves with trying to prevent its further extension, and in two hours' time had succeeded in effecting its total extinction.—At two o'clock on the same morning, and before the firemen had concluded their arduous labours in Love-lane, a fourth fire broke out at Nos. 16 and 17, Bridge-street, Westminster. The houses were in the occupation of Mr. Villars, surgeon. The fire was discovered on the first-floor landing, and happily in time to allow the inmates to escape, but the absence of the fire brigade engines, which had been called off to the fires at Limehouse and Gravel-lane, rendered it impossible to check the progress of destruction. One fire-brigade engine and one belonging to the County Fire-office were, however, procured, but proved of little avail, as the fire burned towards the rear, and soon burst through the windows of Mr. Goldsmith, wine-merchant, in Parliament-street, and also seized on the house of Mr. Vacher, law-stationer, the next door. Several gentlemen, resident in the neighbourhood, were on the spot rendering every assistance in their power; and among them Mr. Morgan John O'Connell, M.P., and Mr. Bellamy, of the House of Commons. Mr. O'Connell laboured at the engines, and in removing the property from the burning houses, with more than the ardour of a fireman. The flames were got under about six o'clock in the morning.—On Monday morning, at two o'clock, a fifth rapid and destructive fire took place on the premises belonging to Mr. Judd, furniture-broker and cabinet-maker, No. 42, London-road, Southwark. Mr. Judd was the first to discover the fire, being awoken by a loud crackling noise, accompanied with a suffocating smoke. That gentleman immediately gave an alarm, and in a very short space of time a number of policemen of the L division were on the spot, and rendered essential service by helping the persons on the premises to effect their escape. After some time the fire was extinguished, but not until damage to a heavy amount was done.—On Wednesday night, shortly before ten o'clock, the neighbourhood of Whitechapel was much alarmed owing to the sudden outbreak of a fire on the very extensive premises belonging to Mr. Campbell, cooper, &c., carrying on a large business in Campbell's-place, North-street, Whitechapel. The fire originated in the part of the premises known as the warehouse, situated at the eastern end of the building, and contiguous to the main cooperage, in which nearly forty workmen are constantly employed. The engines were called into requisition, and after one hour's hard working the fire was extinguished, being happily confined to the warehouse. But we are sorry to say the building was nearly destroyed, and the stock very extensively damaged before the conflagration was subdued.

DEATH FROM DROWNING.—On Wednesday afternoon a private in the 1st Regiment of Life Guards, stationed at Windsor, was drowned while bathing in the Thames, above the bridge, and about a mile from the town. It appears that deceased was bathing with four or five of his comrades, not one of whom could swim, at a part of the river with a shelving shore; and having unconsciously got out of his depth, he almost immediately sank. His comrades, who were placed in almost the same unfortunate predicament, managed with very considerable exertions to scramble into more shallow water and reach the bank in safety.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday night, about eleven o'clock, a man named Joseph Hunter, 23 years of age, was brought into St. George's Hospital, upon a stretcher, in a dying state, from injuries he sustained by falling into an ice-well nearly 50 feet deep, at the house No. 11, Upper Seymour-street, Portman-square. It appears that the poor fellow got into the bucket for the purpose of being let down the well, when the rope by which he was sustained suddenly gave way, and he was precipitated to the bottom among the ice. He was speedily extricated, and no time was lost in conveying him to the above institution, where he was promptly attended by Mr. Pollock, the house-surgeon, who, however, at once pronounced his case a hopeless one, and death terminated his sufferings at a quarter to four o'clock on Wednesday morning.

On Thursday se'nnight a gentleman named Ancona had been spending the afternoon with two friends (Mr. Green, jun., son of the celebrated aeronaut, and another gentleman) at the offices of the Patent Elastic Pavement Company, of which concern Mr. Ancona had the management. They were returning over Waterloo-bridge towards the Middlesex shore, when, on reaching the third arch from the Surrey side, Mr. Ancona made a sudden exclamation to the effect that he would throw himself over the parapet, and darting from his friends, ran towards the next recess. In an instant, before either Mr. Green or the other gentleman in his company could recognise the reality of his intention, Mr. Ancona had mounted the small stone seat in the recess, and the next moment precipitated himself head foremost into the river. The body immediately disappeared, but has been since found, after lying several days in the water.

THE COLLEGE FOR CIVIL ENGINEERS, PUTNEY.

The College for Civil Engineers (of which we annex an engraving) was founded in the year 1838, by a body of influential noblemen and gentlemen, with the twofold purpose of affording to students of the profession of civil engineering, theoretical and practical instruction; and to youth, generally, a more useful and comprehensive education than can be obtained in the existing scholastic establishments of the country. In 1839, the prospectus was issued under the auspices of the Dukes of Buccleuch and Richmond, the Marquis of Tweeddale, and the Earl of Deyon. In May, 1840, the college was opened in temporary premises at Kentish-town; and in August following, was transferred to its permanent site at Putney, the Council having purchased the well-known mansion, "Putney House," and "the Cedars," the respective properties of the Hon. Colonels Lincoln and Leicester Stanhope. To meet the wants of the institution, the two houses have been united by a corridor and a range of study-rooms; new dormitories have been built; one set of stables converted to a chemical laboratory and lecture-room, another to carpenters' and other shops; a factory with engine shaft, and smithy, and foundry, erected; the departments of physics and surveying provided with suitable lecture-rooms; the laundry turned into a hospital, and the coach-house into a class-room. Thus increased and converted, the college buildings afford ample accommodation; comprising, in addition to the rooms and erections already enumerated, a chapel, hall, council-room, reading-room, principal's and secretary's offices, resident professor's and matron's apartments, class-rooms and dormitories. The grounds, which are 22 acres in extent, are beautifully laid out, having lawns sloping to the river, and some very fine trees, among them several old cedars. The sketch annexed gives a good idea of the college and grounds as seen from the river. The grounds, (including large kitchen garden from which the hall table is supplied,) afford ample space both for the practical operations of the surveying and civil engineering departments, and the recreation of the students. For the illustration of the civil engineering professor's lectures, the works of a tunnel have been commenced, and a lime-kiln erected. For the recreation of the students there are a gymnasium, and cricket and racket grounds; but the more favourite amusement, (as might be expected,) is boating—the juniors in a barge under charge of a waterman, their seniors in their cutters; and their eight-oared college cutter contended in the late Putney Regatta. The students now exceed 80 in number, and are really a fine body of young men, all of most respectable families, and some of rank. They are not all destined for the profession of civil engineering, as many are studying to qualify themselves as architects and surveyors; some to enter the army and navy, and some to proceed to the colonies; others, (whose station renders a profession unnecessary,) have been placed by their friends to receive the useful education which the college course gives. They are dressed in a neat uniform of naval blue, with a forage cap; a custom borrowed from the foreign colleges, which (independently of the appearance,) is a material aid to discipline.

The college is gratuitously open to visitors. In the month of July, in each year, a day is fixed for the distribution of prizes. This event, for the present year, took place on Wednesday the 26th ult. The visitors were received by the principal, the Rev. Mr. Page, and the secretary, Mr. Curtis, in the College Hall, a very fine room, with an elaborately-worked ceiling. A numerous company attended, among whom we may name the Duke of Buccleuch, the Earl of Devon, Lord de Roos, Major-General Sir Patrick Ross, Sir

Edward East, Sir Charles and Captain Ogle; Captains Dawson, R.E., Vetch, R.E., and Stothard, R.E.; Mr. Field, C.E., Dr. Trozetto, Professor Barlow, Mr. Giliepie, C.E. (New York); Professors Lewis and Everitt. The business of the day was opened by the Duke of Buccleuch taking the chair, and the Earl of Devon reading the Council's annual address, and a letter from Mr. Chadwick, in which he bore testimony "to the utility of the college and the efficiency of the pupils who had been engaged in the survey of the city of London. Their survey had been made use of by Sir H. De la Beche, of the Ordnance and geological survey, when acting as a commissioner of the health of towns, and examining the surveyor of the City sewers." The prizes (handsomely bound books) were then handed to the several students selected by the examiners, by his Grace the President, with an appropriate exhortation, in the following order:—

Mathematics.—1st class (three prizes), Messrs. Kingsbury, Brown, and Arnold; 2d class (three prizes), Messrs. Woodfield, Coates, and King; 3d class (three prizes), Messrs. Stephenson, Hartman, and Morse.

Physics.—1st prize, Mr. Kingsbury; 2d prize, Mr. Ibbetson; 3d prize, Mr. Baynes.

Chemistry.—Certificate, Mr. Kingsbury; 1st prize, Mr. Sterling; 2d prize, Mr. Bridgeman.

Geodesy.—1st prize, Mr. Curtis; 2d prize, Mr. Holmes; 3d prize, Mr. Chattock; 4th prize, Mr. A. J. Mahon.

Civil Engineering.—1st prize, 1st class, Mr. Curtis; 2d prize, 1st class, Mr. Kingsbury; 1st prize, 2d class, Mr. Coates; 2d prize, 2d class, Mr. Hume.

Machinery.—1st prize, Mr. Hill; 2d prize, Mr. Devenish; 3d prize, Mr. Winder.

Landscape Drawing.—1st class, 1st prize, Mr. A. S. Mahon; 1st class, 2d prize, Mr. Jenkins; 2d class, 1st prize, Mr. Morse; 2d class, 2d prize, Mr. Castru.

Linear Perspective.—Mr. Minchin.

Geography.—1st class, 1st prize, Mr. C. H. Brown; 2d class, 1st prize, Mr. Stephenson.

Map Drawing.—Mr. Stileman.

French Language.—1st class, Mr. Woodfield; 2d class, Mr. Shillito; 3d class, Mr. Morse.

German Language.—1st class, Mr. Fraser; 2d class, Mr. Charsley; 3d class, Mr. Allan.

Best Essay on Civil Engineering.—Mr. Ibbetson.

Good Conduct.—Mr. W. Coates.

The noble president then addressed the company and students upon the objects and advantages of the institution, and was received with continued cheers.

The company next inspected the workshops, and examined the drawings and models, and some very neatly-executed engines (by students) from one to six-horse power. A great number of elegantly-dressed ladies honoured the College with their presence, and promenaded the grounds; and the day's proceedings terminated very agreeably with a *déjeuner*, liberally provided by the Council.

BUXTON.—There has been a great improvement in the weather, and the town has assumed a very gay appearance. The number of arrivals encourages the anticipation that Buxton will be honoured with much company during the season. Among those who have lately taken up their residence here are—the Right Hon. Viscount and Viscountess Beresford; Sir George Crewe, Lady, and family; Lady Trimbleton; the Hon. William Trench; the Hon. Richard Trench; the Hon. A. B. Hope, Lady Mildred Hope, Hon. Miss Hope; Sir Duncan Cameron; General Sir Evan Lloyd; Major Gordon; and Colonel Hickin.

CROYDON.—The commission for the county of Surrey was opened on Monday last. As usual, before the long vacation, the cause list is very heavy, there being no less than 100 causes entered for trial, 17 of which are special jury cases. On the Crown side there are 50 prisoners for trial, but nearly all the cases are of a trifling description.

IPSWICH.—At a large and important meeting held on Tuesday, in the Town Hall of Ipswich, the mayor in the chair, it was resolved to take active steps to extend the Eastern Counties Railway from Colchester to Norwich, by way of Ipswich, with branches to Harwich Harbour and Bury St. Edmund's. Mr. Bruff, assistant engineer to the Eastern Counties Railway, read a minute description of the proposed lines of extension, and stated that the work may be completed at an average of £16,000 per mile, including stations. The length of the proposed line and branches is 84 miles.

LIVERPOOL.—The members of the New Share Brokers' Association, of Liverpool, have adopted a resolution to close the New Stock Exchange at two o'clock on Saturday. The bankers are ready to adopt the custom of shutting at one on Saturday instead of Friday.

SALISBURY.—DEATH FROM FIGHTING.—An inquest was held at Salisbury on the

had he been cast upon other times, but what he actually is at present. He is, then, the son of the first Earl of Uxbridge, and, as he was born in 1768, has reached a good old age; but time seems to have dealt very leniently with him, in spite of wounds and the fatigue and wear and tear of military service. As a proof of his bodily vigour, there is not a better equestrian existing: his seat has all the firmness of the cavalry officer, but relieved from military stiffness by that ease which more perhaps belongs to the gentleman. His "noble horsemanship" has often been the theme of admiration. He entered the army on the 11th of March, 1795, when his commission as lieutenant is dated. His promotion was of that rapid description often met with in *colonels d'autre fois*, especially if born of a noble family, for he was made captain in about three weeks from being a lieutenant, and in less than two months after that a major. Before the end of the following year he was colonel! This is quick work. Let us hope that the path has not often been so smoothed to men far less deserving of honours, for there can be no doubt that the marquis is a gallant and able soldier. He commanded a corps of cavalry at Waterloo, his own regiment being the 7th Light Dragoons. During the whole of that terrible day he did good service; and it was in leading on his regiment in the last charge on the French that almost the last gun fired by the broken and flying enemy carried away the gallant soldier's leg. His country has been by no means ungrateful to him. He is a K.G., a G.C.B., and a G.C.H. He has twice been Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, with all the honours and emoluments of vice-royalty at his command. He is lord-lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the county of Anglesey, constable of Carnarvon Castle, colonel of the 7th Hussars, general in the army, ranger of Snowdon Forest, and vice-admiral of North Wales and of Carmarthenshire—the last a post of which the necessity may be questioned. We do not well see how a fleet or a vice-admiral could act against "Rebecca and her daughters." His lordship's son has been called to the House of Peers, by his father's barony of Paget. The seats of the family are Beaудesert, Staffordshire; Stalbridge Park, Dorsetshire; and Plasnewydd, Anglesey. There is about to be presented to this distinguished nobleman a magnificent plate testimonial, of which we shall, next week, present our readers with a spirited engraving.



PORTRAIT OF THE MARQUIS OF ANGLESEY.

SPORTS OF ENGLAND.—No. VI.

GROUSE SHOOTING.

UGUST the twelfth is the day fixed in the British sportsman's calendar for the commencement of the pursuit of the grouse, which, in his general estimation, says Captain Lacy, "if not deemed the very fox-hunting of shooting, indisputably occupies a very high place, and most deservedly so, whether we consider the extreme beauty, elegance, and gameness of this truly British bird itself; its deep, rich plumage, so charmingly in harmony with the lovely heather it dwells among, whose tender tops it crops for support, and under whose friendly fringed shade it cowers for protection; or whether we turn to its native haunts, whose dreariness it enlivens and ennobles—the isolated majestic heights in some of the most romantic parts of our highly-favoured isle—we are alike induced to regard it with esteem and admiration. Besides, grouse-shooting is not only the most laborious of all shooting, but is a science in itself."

It is universally admitted that grouse are becoming generally more scarce every year in the northern counties of England, where formerly they were wont to abound. This may be attributed to various causes: as the increased facility of reaching the moors, and of forwarded game thence, afforded by steamers and railroad conveyance; thus, in the daily papers of the past week, we find the annexed corroborative announcement:—

GROUSE SHOOTING.—The following steam-ships sailed on Saturday night for Scotland, with nearly full complements of passengers, chiefly sportsmen, with their horses, dogs, &c., on their way to the grouse shooting, which commences on Saturday next, the 12th inst.: viz., the Dundee, Perth, and London Shipping Company's steam-ship London, for Dundee; the General Steam Navigation Company's ship Leith, and the London, Leith, Edinburgh, and Glasgow Shipping Company's steam-ship Royal William, both for Leith; and the Aberdeen Steam Navigation Company's ship City of Aberdeen, for Aberdeen.

Next to the above facilities, are the improvements in guns and shooting; the increased daring maraudings of poachers, who scour the whole country some days previous to, as well as after the 12th. Add to these the facts that, in February and the early part of March, many brace of grouse are shot to order by poachers, as they are then in best feather for stuffing; and that no game is more poached out of season, particularly during the first three months of the year, than grouse.

Grouse shooting in general, and on a subscription moor in particular, is a very different sort of thing in England to what it is in many parts of the Highlands, where the best sport of the kind in the known world is unquestionably to be obtained; "though even," says Captain Lacy, "that varies very materially in different districts, so much so, that it behoves an English shooting party to have better authority than a mere advertisement before they agree to pay a heavy rent for grouse shooting quarters, or 'shootings,' and especially, in the intention be to take them on a lease: for, though the hills be represented as abounding with game—the burns and rivers as swarming with trout and salmon, with a plentiful sprinkling of roe, red deer, cocks, and wild-fowl, by way of a refreshing change—the reality is often found to fall not a little short of the glowing description. Moreover, the complaint of late years alleged against the mountain lairds, of not taking sufficient pains to keep a good stock of game on their grounds, is, in general, but too well founded."



GROUSE SHOOTING.

"All dogs for grouse shooting should, at all times, be particularly steady; not a syllable should be required to be spoken to them, but all done by hand-work, unless the whistle be occasionally used as a signal for them to turn, grouse being the most sensitive and the soonest disturbed of all game."

The approaching season is very promising. "We understand," says the *Aberdeen Journal*, "that the prospects for the sportsmen are excellent upon all but the very highest grounds, where the severe frosts of the early part of June had caused great loss at that critical season. A second hatching was not unfrequent, and hence there

will necessarily be a good deal of disparity among the young birds, and a more than usual proportion of cheepers."

In the "Sporting Review" for the present month is a well-timed "Gossip on Grousing and its Associations," by one who has often trodden the moors, and who states the love of the sport to be extending rather than diminishing:—

There is no department of the chase wherein the gun is used as the instrument of capture that approaches, much less equals, it in the quantity of excitement, and of positive enjoyment it affords its followers. The tawny



GROUSE TENT.

tiger, it is said, once having tasted human blood, thirsts for it evermore, and thereafter is dissatisfied with ignoble prey; the modern shooter, it is known, once having rejoiced in a perfect day's grousing, from that time forward places it highest among his affections, sets a lesser value upon all other kinds of fowling, and naturally seeks occasion for renewing the pleasure as frequently as he may in future.

Again, whether you choose Scotland, Ireland, the north of England, or Wales, for the scene of your sanguinary exploits, the total change, not merely in scenery, but in the manners, customs, and language of the people, is equally striking and delightful. Accustomed, probably, to town life—or it may be, to the rich but monotonous champaigns of the southern counties—with what vivid emotion do you greet the sky-piercing summit of Ben Lomond, of Skiddaw, or Helvellyn, of Snowdon, or Cader Idris!

The red grouse of the principality are notoriously the largest existing. In the south, good red grouse-shooting will be found in the counties of Glamorgan, Carmarthen, and Radnor; in those of Cardigan and Brecon, excellent; also, in Merioneth and Montgomery, in the north. To those sportsmen from the midland and southern parts, with whom brevity of time and distance is a consideration, we would heartily recommend an excursion to Wales, in the full assurance that they will not be disappointed in their object.

Among the equipments for grousing, Edgington's newly-invented tent is entitled to notice, for the success of the contrivance as "a local habitation." It is usually made of stout striped canvas, lined, and eight feet square; and when set up has the very commodious appearance in the next engraving represented.



COLLEGE FOR CIVIL ENGINEERS, PUTNEY.—See preceding page.

IRELAND AND THE IRISH.



BEGGAR-WOMAN AND CHILDREN.

Our attention having been repeatedly drawn of late, by several correspondents, to the social condition of the sister country, with a view to the pictorial illustration of its multicoloured phases, we have procured the annexed series of sketches, which, we are persuaded, will be equally interesting to our English and Irish readers. Before proceeding to their details, we should observe that the several sketches, graphic and descriptive, are the result of recent tours made by the artists and authors.

First, stands impersonated before you in the rags, wretchedness, and recklessness of

IRISH POVERTY!

Do not say "hence," but look her straight in the face, and hear her tale, whilst she tells it in the meek sadness of a breaking heart. The time is come for you, Christian England, to do so, for she is beginning to appeal not so much to your pity as to your peace of mind.

The Irish beggar-woman! Who that has ever seen or heard ever can forget her? Wan, wasted, wobegone, squalid beyond description, she says not unto Jacob, "Give me children, or I die!" And how many of the rich Rachels of womankind would not give half of what they are worth in this world for even one of those dear suffering infants—one on poor Molly's back, and the other at her breast—her first and tenderest care, who are, as she tells you, "crying with the hunger, and coaxing their guardian angel to soften your heart." Look at Molly's firstborn. He seems half sad, and yet "he's a droll boy, every inch of him." He, poor fellow, is addicted to a remarkably spare style of regimen. Give him a potato, and if he is not happy, he is at least content. He once had the audacity to suggest to his mother that a grain of salt would be, in his opinion, a great improvement to the national esculent, "if he could only get it." "Cock you up with dainties, you young vagabond; is it after earning the gallows for yourself you'd be?—the next you'll be after wanting is a glass of whisky to wash it down!" Padhyeen (little Paddy) bears this and every other species of rap and repartee with philosophy. Throw a copper coin down there on the road-side, and he'll go through an Irish jig, or a hornpipe that would make Perot bite his lip; or twitch the delicate nerves of Taglioni, and beat the Polonaise, the Pas de Basque, the Pirotte, or the Bolero, for it is a wild essence of them all confounded together. Padhyeen's is literally the power, if it be not the poetry, of motion. He does not require your music or your foreign airs. He is his own piper—a sifleur of surpassing sweetness, with a wild curl in his little whistle as he gives you one of his wildest airs that you may in vain try to equal, although you have in your day and in any part of England whistled at the cart's tail or in the shafts of the plough. Dancing through his destiny, therefore, not wrestling with his lot, till the "prima tanugo," first down of manhood appears upon his chin; take care he don't then dance to another tune and make somebody pay the piper. Rock or Spartacus, a midnight legislator, or a rebellious slave in the open day—look to him in time, for you have neglected him too long. Look to him, especially you Irish landlords, whose very existence now depends on his moral and social amelioration.

His condition, as the Premier of England has said, is "a question of morals, not of laws;" and a late Under-Secretary for Ireland said not long ago that "property has its duties as well as its rights." Do you deny the truth of the appeal, and dare you still call on English power and the majesty of the laws to keep up your system? Where is the husband or that wretched, houseless wanderer from door to door—the father of those "young barbarians"—where is he? He is in England, reaping and mowing to earn you seven times the value of his little patch of ground that he may keep the hovel of a homestead which is upon it over his family during the hard winter. This must be given up, if whilst away his wife and children cannot get enough to support life, and should present themselves at the gates of the union workhouse. Not a penny of outdoor relief! And, if they give up their little all, what a fate awaits them within those places of

sighs and tears! Two scanty meals of potatoes; milk at one of them, and not a spoonful of broth (meat would set the wretches mad, according to the Poor-law Commissioners) from the 1st of January to the 31st of December. Twopence in the shilling to the poor, and tuppence to the officers—there's the Irish Poor-law for you in one short sentence; and that's a grievance that needs no ghost from the grave to discover, no demagogue to dwell upon its enormity. No wonder, then, that, whilst the poor husband is away in England, the wife puts the padlock on the cabin-door, and presents, with her poor little ones, the melancholy picture before you:—



CONNAUGHT MAN.

"Some natural tears they drop, but wipe them soon;
The world is all before them, where to choose
Their place of rest, and Providence their guide:
They, hand in hand, with wandering steps and slow,
Through Erin take their solitary way."

Those peasant girls, and the Connemara cabin are features in the same picture of Irish poverty. The latter is on the same scale of comfort as the hut of the Esquimaux, or the wigwam of the North American Indian. To have a regularly-built chimney instead of a hole in the roof, would be to let all the smoke out, which is not the object of the inmates; or, in other words, it would not suit their purpose. They require a portion of it, at least to warm the cabin, to keep out the cold air from the chinks in the mud walls, and to season their flitch of bacon. In that familiar-looking porker, which seems "hail fellow, well met!" with the little boy who is driving him in out of the cold, behold the "spem gregis," the real hope of the family: the *bonneen* (pig) is the Irish peasant's mainstay. He goes far, if not the whole way, to pay the rent. When we mentioned a flitch of bacon, let not the English reader imagine that the miserable occupants of the cabin "live up" to such luxury. The most they do is to hang it in the chimney, and let it drip on their potatoes, each poor creature in turn pointing a potato to receive the



PEASANT GIRLS.

The cottage, in the doorway of which an old woman is spinning, and around which are pigs, poultry, and goats, or cabin it still must be called, when we recollect the general cleanliness and comfort of the cottage homes of England, may be supposed to be in one of the best districts of Leinster, the metropolitan province of Ireland. It is of the same structure and economy now as the cabins were upwards of thirty years ago when Mr. Wakefield visited Ireland. In his work, one of the most comprehensive and impartial ever written on the state of the sister country, he describes the roofs of the cabins in Westmeath without ceiling, supported by two or three props. "The walls," he adds, "were constructed of mud or stones, and sometimes of a mixture of both. The roof is formed by two or three couples, over which are laid, in a cross direction, the boughs of trees not stripped of their leaves. These are covered with turf, which is protected from the effects of the weather by a thatching of straw. A hole in the roof gives venting to the smoke, and the bare ground is the floor and the hearth. A hay-band so neatly twisted as to be almost equal to a tow-rope, is stretched across the cabin, nearly over the fire-place, for hanging the linen to dry; but as the place is generally involved in thick smoke, it may be readily conceived that it will acquire little improvement in colour. A cat and two or three dogs are commonly lying round the fire. An iron pot, two or three stools of the rudest workmanship, a bad deal table, a dresser with a few plates and dairy vessels, are all the utensils and furniture of the family."

Thompson, in his "Survey of Meath," remarks that the clay for the walls and roof is taken from the spot on which the cottage is raised, leaving the surface of the floor and the ground immediately about the walls the lowest part, and of course subject to receive all the surrounding damp; "so much so," he says, "that I have often gone into a cabin and seen a hole dug in the floor to receive the water coming in at the door or under the foundation, from whence it might be baled with greater ease when collected. On this damp floor the family most commonly sleep, generally without a bedstead, none of them having a loft except in town cabins, where the ground for building on is more valuable."

The goat is found to be of profit to the poor cabin-keeper in some districts of Ireland, especially in the north. Sir Charles Coote, in his "Survey of Armagh," states that the milk of the goat, whose food is never taken into account, is equal to one-fourth of a cow's, and that it is richer and exceedingly wholesome. Mr. Tighe, in his "Survey of Kilkenny," states that these animals are kept by many small farmers, but not in docks, and that a few were to be found among the dairies in the Welsh mountains (a district in that county); and he adds that "the milk of six goats is said to be equal in quantity to that of one cow." Mr. Sampson, in his "Survey of Derry," says with respect to that county, that "there are no herds of goats in the mountains, but they are found individually among the habitations of the lowland poor. You frequently see the milk-goat tied by the head while she browses on the quickset of

a neighbour; her owner has no hedge—no land! He has a friend, however, for his little ones when he has the she-goat. The milk is divided for five weeks with the kid; the kid is sold as venison, and the goat remains the best succour under Heaven. Where there are many the custom is to fold them at night and keep off the kids, then milk them in the morning, and admit the natural claret for the rest of the day. In high pastures much must be made of their milk, and their browsing costs nothing."

The cottage of the better class of Irish peasants is to be seen here and there through the provinces of Munster and Leinster; very rarely, indeed, in Connacht, but chiefly in the north of Ireland. Do not let us be carried away by the usually accepted notion that the more comfortable appearance of the peasantry in the northern province is owing to difference of religion, it being called Protestant Ulster. The reason is, simply, because they have better landlords. The Irish society, for instance certain guilds of the Lon-



LEINSTER COTTAGE.

dropping grease. This meal is called "potatoes and point." Poor Power! how admirably he used to give that droll scene in "The White Horse of the Peppers," where Gerald Pepper describes this *charte à manger* to the Dutchman, who wondered how a whole family could feed for so long a time on a small herring. "You may rub your prattle on the skin of the fish," said he, "if you wish to make a baste of yourself!"

The blue-eyed, fair-haired, laughing girls, whom you perceive, one a drawer of water like Rebecca, and the other returning home from market like any female character that suits your recollections, from the works of any of the great masters, except those of the Flemish school—for Sheela Maguire is spirituality contradistinguished to gross nature—are both of them "parties" as the attorneys say of no mean consequence in their own and their sweethearts' estimation. Fine fellows these sweethearts are too, and their intentions are honourable and pure, as ever were offered up at the shrine of beauty. Nora may return home across the fields from the fountain, Sheela along the road with the produce of her eggs and butter, at any hour of the night they like. The one need not be afraid of having her pitcher broken, or the other of having her basket crushed by anything like an attempt at felonious galantry.

"Lady, dost thou not fear to stray
So late and so lone by this bleak way?
Are Erin's sons so dead or so cold,
As not to be tempted by woman or gold?
Sir Knight, I feel not the least alarm,
No son of Erin shall offer me harm;



POOR CHILDREN.

For tho' they love woman and golden store,
Sir Knight, they love honour and virtue more.
The contrary has turned out, of course, now and then—
Blessed for ever was she who relied
On Erin's honour and Erin's pride."

That Connacht man, with the bonnet-like caubeen, the short pipe, curly whiskers, and over-hanging brow, is a dangerous-looking Lothario to trust in your meadows or corn-fields after dark, and looks very like a gay deceiver.



IDIOT AND MOTHER.



CONNEMARA CABIN.

don corporation), to whom James I. gave the territories of the O'Neals, O'Donnells, and other attainted northern chieftains for the propagation of protestantism, have ever been justly considered the best landlords of Ireland. Independently of this consideration, the greater part of the lower orders certainly are of the old faith of their country. Fifty years ago there was not a Catholic inhabitant within the walls of Londonderry, called the maiden city, from the gallant and triumphant defence which Governor Walker and the "Prentice Boys" made against James II.'s besieging force. The majority of the inhabitants are now Roman Catholics, including, all those who live in the streets built beyond the walls and ramparts in later years. The small farmer or better class Irish peasant in the better districts—such as the north, to which we have thus made especial allusion, or elsewhere, in Meath, Westmeath, Kildare, Kilkenny, some parts of Limerick, Cork, &c.—is a shrewd, hard-working, sober, honest being; high-spirited, hospitable, and happily and peaceably inclined, so long as he considers himself treated. If you treat him with particular kindness you may command his life. From the class of small farmers not a few of the Catholic clergy of Ireland have sprung; and their constant and kind intercourse with it, independently of the old feeling of veneration which attaches to them, is the main reason of their popularity and the main spring of their power. O! ye wretched absentees—you clearers of the soil by whole families and tribes—ye moral exterminators—for the time is come for all parties in England to call you by your proper name—if you knew the affections you trample on and destroy, the rich worth you throw away to add a hundred or two to your incomes; or to purchase an artificial importance, you would alter your plan, and try the soothing system. You—and remember that property has its duties as well as its rights—you are now finding out that it has its real interests also. You would imitate the "live and let live" system which is acted up to between the English, landlord and tenant. You would go amongst those by the sweat of whose brow you live. You would administer to their wants, and contribute to their happiness. You would learn the pleasure of doing good. You may even learn a wholesome moral lesson by going amongst the poor sometimes; they have rugged virtues which you might imitate sometimes with advantage. In their simple and touching stories your hearts may be softened, and your better nature drawn out:—

"Let not ambition mock their useful toil,
Their honest joys, and destiny obscure;
Nor grandeur hear with disdainful smile
The short and simple annals of the poor."

GROUP OF CHILDREN.

The group of children claims particular attention. The description we have given of Padhye, the beggarwoman's son, may do for the boys, and yet we cannot but look for an instant at the chief figure in the foreground. Nothing can be more spirited—"rollicking" the Irish call it—more free from embarrassment, or more graceful. He stands and looks every inch of him a little man. His shirt, which in its best days was of a rough description, has grown rather fine-drawn by the wear and tear of experience. Its collar in flaps dashingly open, as if to say, "there's a neck for you, my darlings." No white cravat, prim and starched, *à la jeune Anglaise*, stiffens that neck; no tie *à la Byron*—the disgusting appendage, in general, of our English hobbledehoys—trains it prematurely to effeminate tenderness. His neither habiliment, like those of Rip Van Winkle's boy is, in all probability, cut out of a pair of his father's cast-off galligaskins. Full of holes are the young rapparee's indispensables, not for any purpose whatever, not even for ventilation, as some town bloods bore the roofs of their night hats to let out the ascending fumes of their wine*; and rent to the very verge of decorum; "torn and flying," like "Freedom's banner," described by Byron; but the young patriot does not "nail his colours to the mast," as Scott describes Pitt to have done; for he has lost his gallows† in his last *scrimmage* by the river's marge, or the edge of a bog-hole; and his right hand is obliged to pay obeisance to the conventionalities of society. The wit of the Irish peasant urchin is proverbial, and his talent for wagging and mischief is of the "gamin de Paris" kind, and something more. He is of merry blood, and was born a *fœur*. "I'll be up to that thief of a magpie," said a young rogue of this description, on finding out that the "gazza ladra" of his father's garden had taken away some of his marbles and certain of his little sister's playthings. He watched his opportunity, and when the bird next left her nest on which she had been hatching, he climbed up the tree and took her eggs away. These he very quickly boiled, and, climbing up again, replaced them in the nest. As magpies, although clever birds in their way, and up to a thing or two, do not carry three-minute time glasses about them, nor patronize egg saucepans, the one in question was totally unconscious, on her return, of the fatal blow which had been given to her philogenetic expectations. "They'll be fine birds when they're hatched," the little chuckler used to say, for many a day, as he watched the poor unconscious bird patiently endeavouring to bring about which was not to be. There is an anecdote told somewhere of Voltaire that, when very young, he wrote the following epigram on a statue of Idleness, a little boy with a piece of bread to his mouth, which stood in the school-room:—

"Tu qui semper edis,
Dic mihi quando bibes?"

Which we translate:

"Thou that art always eating, tell
When you'll have something to drink as well?"

Padhye eats and drinks whenever he can, and as well as a hand-to-mouth existence will let him; but if you ask him when he works or goes to school, his answer is "when he can't help it." That is not his fault, however. Change the system you have long observed towards him, and his country and his condition will be changed. If he appears the portrait of idleness at ease, his sister, poor child, with the basket of turf on her back, under which she bends, is the reverse of the picture. She does not get much hard work, however, although she does something to earn her potatoes. Her mother works hard at field work, but she has a greater tenderness for her child than the parents of our manufacturing and mining districts. Little Kathleen, is innocent wildness itself—not innocence run wild. Unwashed as may be, you may venture to put her sitting in the wash-tub with much more triumphant effect than attended the experiment tried upon Esop's blackamoer. She may not walk out a little Venus from the soap-suds all whiteness, like Aphrodite herself, rising up from her parent foam of the ocean, for heaven's canopy in all weathers being her covering; by day, and now, and then by night too, "for the want of a better;" she will turn out, at best, either now or hereafter, but a simple blue-eyed nut-brown maid. Unlike brunettes of cold climates, however, she is literally thin-skinned in her physical as well as her moral nature. The reason why she lives almost exclusively on vegetable diet, and as she will tell you herself, "Not a mighty deal of that same." Nothing gross is there in her habits of body to generate a coarsely cutaneous exterior; no phlegmatic or dyspepsical visitings to stop the free current of blood and digestion. Take a hint from this all you that labour, and are in pain, from the plethoric effects of your hypercarnivorous propensities; not you alone who try, not even to propitiate injured nature by healthful bodily exercise, lolling and lounging as you do your short hour of fresh air before dinner, in softly-downed soft-rolling carriages in the park; but all your children, young and old, and of both sexes of the hard-working middle classes, who eat mutton chops for your breakfast, cold fowl for your luncheon, fish, flesh, and fowl for your dinner, a slice of ham or two with your tea, and meat again for your supper. This is the true statement of the case, worth all the magnetics of the faculty. Take a hint from little Kathleen.

IDIOT BOY.

The wretched mendicant, with her idiot boy, is an object of deep commiseration. Mother and son are looked upon with extreme kindness by the neighbours; and the poor youth to whom this world is a blank is deemed the heir of blessedness in the world to come, which causes a sort of religious feeling to be observed towards him. The poorest wretch to whom his mother appeals in his behalf would be almost afraid, in the sight of Heaven, to refuse to divide a handful of meal or potatoes with him. From morning till night his eternal "pah, la! pah la!" is heard, unless when he stops the cravings of hunger with the oaths that are thrown to him by the hand of poverty-stricken charity. Our artist has drawn him from the life, whether the phrenology or the physiognomy of the animal be taken into consideration. The forehead goes suddenly and pointedly back, like that of Thersites, so masterly described in the Iliad by the great father of poetry; and in the blank stare of his vacant countenance may be seen the verification of the distinction made by one of our philosophers between madness and idiocy—namely, that the former drew right conclusions from wrong premises, whilst the latter drew from no premises—that is, had no thought at all.

The *Globe* says that when Narvaez and Concha left France for Spain they were furnished with letters of credit on the different bankers of Valencia, Barcelona, and Madrid, to the amount of two hundred and forty thousand pounds. The parties whose names appear to the said letters of credit are Messrs. De Rothschild and Messrs. Ardinou, both of Paris.

HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION.—Last evening a special general court of the governors and subscribers was held in the board-room. Thomas Mowatt, Esq., in the chair. After a very favourable report had been read, it was agreed to erect a new wing, to accommodate fifty additional patients (the pressure for admission being great), at a cost of £2000. Lord Eldon, the president, was prevented from taking the chair by a particular engagement.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.—The weather continues fine, and the temperature ranges from 74 to 78 in the shade. The effect of this heat, though as yet of brief duration, is visible in the corn fields, which are fast putting on the golden mantle of autumn. In the immediate neighbourhood of London a commencement has been made with harvest. Several fields of rye and oats are cut in the parishes of Battersea and Peckham; and in the vicinity of Tottenham and Edmonton some fields of rye and oats have even been cleared off in capital condition. The harvest will become very general in the southern and western counties in the course of next week.

* A good hint for apoplectic bacchanals. Tipplers of sparer habit find the hat-punching system a good substitute for cigar-cases.

† Suspenders.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 19th.

SUNDAY, August 13.—Ninth Sunday after Trinity.

MONDAY, 14.—Printing invented, 1437.

TUESDAY, 15.—Assumption.

WEDNESDAY, 16.—Riot at Manchester, 1816.

THURSDAY, 17.—Duchess of Kent born, 1786.

FRIDAY, 18.—Beattie died, 1803.

SATURDAY, 19.

HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 19.

Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M. h. m. 4 25	M. h. m. 4 40	M. h. m. 4 54	M. h. m. 5 11	M. h. m. 5 26	M. h. m. 5 41

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Wreck of the *Colombia Steam-ship*."—In the account of this disaster in our last week's paper, we omitted to state that the correct drawing whence the engraving was copied, had been obligingly forwarded to us by *Hibernia*, by Messrs. Redding and Co., of Boston, U. S.

"*Jonas B.*" Islington.—The life-boat is under consideration.

"A Member of Parliament."—We do not remember to have received either of the letters in question; but could speak with more precision were their subjects named.

"Old Bat."—The portraits will be continued—probably, next week.

"T. T. T."—The eldest daughter is, we think, the next heir.

"Delta," Cork.—We have not room for "A Wreath."

"The Rev. Mr. Forth, of Wandsworth."—We have received the sum of twenty shillings from "R." for this unfortunate gentleman, to whom the same has been remitted.

"Jocularis."—The anecdote will not suit.

"A. U. M." Chippenham, should address a letter to Dr. Turnbull, Russell-square.

"J. H." Liverpool.—The ticket for the Anniversary Dinner of the Licensed Victuallers' Association has been received.

"B." Subscriber, D.—The husband we consider the rightful claimant.

"S. Lucas."—The principal public buildings in Calais are the Town-hall and Lighthouse, and the church with a somewhat striking interior.

We have no room for the long letter from Rome, but thank the writer for his kind hints.

"H. B." Oxford-street.—"A Ketch" is a vulgar absurdity.

"J. L." Hull.—We are gratified to record that Mr. Cornelius Marples, sculptor, of Hull, has just completed a striking model, life size, in bass-relief, of Mr. Macready, in the character of Macbeth, from the engraving in our paper of June 24th last, and which ranks foremost of our dramatic portraits for spirited fidelity.

"Philologos" informs us that, in many parts of Lancashire, at a funeral, each of the friends of the deceased sprinkles earth into the grave on retiring from it. We do not remember the origin of the custom.

"R. R. H." Spitalfields.—The practice of recommending particular books is an unfair preference. Our correspondent may judge for himself, at the cost of 3s. or 4s., from any bookseller's catalogue.

"Allen." Everecreach, should consult the most recent work on emigration, since it would be next to useless for us to advise upon his slight information.

"J. C." Hyde-street, Bloomsbury.—Thanks; but the sketch is not of sufficient interest.

"T." Hull.—"Bring" is correct.

"A Constant Reader."—The omission was occasioned by press of other news.

The carpets for the Great Britain steam-ship, which have been so much admired, were manufactured by Messrs. Wright and Co., of Kidderminster.

"D. P." Great Distaff-lane.—We think Mr. Forrest first appeared in London in the character of Spartacus, in Dr. Bird's play of that name.

"P. S. O."—The latter is the correct sentence.

"Bundy."—Major Benitoński's "System of Phrenotypics," has excited some interest; but we cannot speak as to its merits.

"T. L. P." Hitchin, should consult a respectable solicitor.

"Quis."—We have not room for the lengthy "Notes on Eton College," but shall be glad to hear from our correspondent when the pageant takes place.

"T. P. W." Martock.—We prefer the latter phrase.

"Joseph Newton." Manchester.—Sir William Wallace was beheaded in the reign of Edward I. of England, and Robert Bruce of Scotland, A. D. 1305.

"W. H. L." Liverpool.—The Glaciarium is an invention for skating in the spite of warm winters and the absence of frost, and consists of a composition laid down in the same manner as the asphaltic pavement; it being so perfect an imitation of natural ice, that all figures and evolutions performed on real ice, may be equally well accomplished on the artificial substitute.

"A Constant Reader."—We think the marriage would be considered the same as marrying an aunt.

CHESS.—"Clericus" received.

"M. A. T." Gosport.—B. could not move his king, within the range of A's rook.

"W. Walker," "J. G. Green," "J. H. C."—See our chess article this week.

"A. Subscriber" is wrong.

"T. A."—Problem received.

The Romance of "England and France" is unavoidably postponed.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 12, 1843.

Since writing the article which appears upon our first page a further discussion upon the relations of landlord and tenant in Ireland has taken place in the Commons' House of Parliament, and the debate which ensued has a tendency to confirm the observations which we have already made upon what took place on Tuesday in the Lords. We shall not, therefore, make it the subject of a separate discussion, but rather turn from the absorbing question of Irish agitation to one of those matters of social grievance in England which we never willingly allow to pass us without what we deem to be becoming observation.

The matter to which we allude has already attracted parliamentary attention, and was made the subject of comment on the same evening which was afterwards occupied with the conduct of the Irish debate. The case in question had application to a pauper girl, of the name of Jane Ward, who was committed by a magistrate to the House of Correction for the sin of taking alms.

It appeared, upon the single testimony of a mendicant officer, that she had gone so far as to beg for charity; but the person to whom she so committed herself was not forthcoming. Nobody but the constable accused her of begging, and nobody but the constable had seen her beg. Moreover, she was not known to the vigilant functionaries of the Mendicity Society, whose practice of taking portraits upon memory is, nevertheless, most acute and sharp; indeed, she was not a recognised mendicant or an old offender; and the real gist of her guilt seemed to be, that her poverty and misery were sufficiently apparent to rouse the sympathies of charity, and to win for her a trifling practical illustration of Christian belief, on the part of one Samaritan, in the truth and beauty of the axiom, that "He that giveth to the poor lendeth to the Lord." For her own defence the poor child declared that she was selling lavender, and had disposed of the last fragments of her fragrant ware; and her simple story in this respect was not disproved, although the constable said he saw no lavender—smelt none, perhaps! He could scent out the starving mendicant, but not the sweet lavender—that banged his olfactory Banagher. He pounced upon the beggar, that was all. There certainly was no fairly legal evidence upon which to have convicted this poor child, who wept bitterly in her novel situation, and whom a little discreet leniency might have wisely excused. But the magistrate patronised the mendicant constable—he lost all humanity for the child—and Jane Ward was committed to the House of Correction, there, perhaps, to forget the trade of the beggar and learn the lesson of the thief; there to exchange her sweet-smelling lavender for the bad odour of depravity and crime; there to be subject to the contamination of evil associates, and to the first wicked lesson of callousness which abused poverty learns when it is sentenced to a punishment it has never deserved. Well,

on Wednesday Mr. Monckton Milnes brought the grievance of the magisterial decision—for a grievance it undoubtedly was—under the observation of the House, and, for the sake of that impartiality which is one of the best elements of justice, we shall give, uncurtailed, the trifling discussion that ensued:—

CASE OF JANE WARD.

Mr. M. Milnes said he would now put a question to the right hon. bafonet the Home Secretary relative to a girl of the name of Jane Ward, who was committed to the House of Correction on Tuesday, the 1st of August, as he thought the case involved important matter for consideration. A person of the name of Jane Ward was brought before Mr. Combe, a magistrate of Clerkenwell police-office, charged with begging in the street. Her accuser, who was the sole witness against her, was a man who called himself an officer of the Mendicity Society, who declared that he saw her beg. The girl denied the charge. No police-officer remembered having seen her before; no police-officer knew her, and no person came forward to state that the girl had asked alms of him. There was no *primus facie* case of any kind against the girl; there was no charge of importunity and no pretence of violence, but the mendicity officer who brought her up and accused her said he saw her beg, and she was committed to prison by the magistrate solely on the evidence of a third person, she denying that she had begged at all. The question he wished to ask was simply this (and he believed the matter to be of great general importance), whether it was legal or not for any third person to interfere in a matter of this kind so far as to bring to justice another person on the sole ground of receiving alms, without being charged by any party from whom he or she was supposed to have received alms? and whether, under such circumstances, the magistrate was justified in condemning the girl on such evidence?

Sir J. Graham said the hon. gentleman had put his case in his own way, but he (Sir J. Graham) would present the facts as they had been stated to him by the magistrate, and which were in conformity with the sworn depositions of the witness. The house would bear in mind that the law of England, which established that destitution as a matter of right should be provided for, also established that begging was an unlawful act. He agreed in thinking that it was by no means desirable that this law should be strained too far, but still he was quite convinced that in this metropolis the general habit of begging must be restrained. The case in question differed materially from the supposed case as stated by his hon. friend. It was proved—and, though the statement rested on the evidence of one witness, he was an officer of the Mendicity Society and a constable—it was proved by the deposition of this witness that he saw the person Jane Ward beg more than once on the day he mentioned of two individuals; that he saw her receive money twice, and that on a former occasion he had seen her begging in another part of London. On facts so stated, the magistrate had conceived himself justified in coming to the decision that this woman was a common beggar, and committed her.

Mr. M. Milnes begged to ask whether a third person was competent to interfere in this matter, there being no other evidence as to the girl receiving money but this one witness?

Sir J. Graham said that the

One of the deepest stains which attach to civilization is the treatment, or rather maltreatment, of the aboriginal natives of the continents or islands on which the so-called civilized man has founded his influence or established his superiority. From the time of Pizzaro to the present, the footsteps of European power on the American or African shores have been marked by injustice, cruelty, and blood. England, as the holder of the most extensive foreign possessions, we fear, must bear a proportionate share of the disgrace, as the mode of her acquisition and retention of her territories has afforded no exception to the general rule. The perfidy and injustice by which our vast Indian empire has been obtained is notorious, and a matter of history. We fear that in the South Seas we are forming the material of a record not more creditable. In the *Colonial Gazette* of last week there appears a correspondence between Dr. Hodgskin, in whose house, we believe, meetings of the committee of the Aborigines Protection Society have been held, and Dr. J. B. Thomson, who had gone out as surgeon-superintendent of the Duchess of Argyle, chartered for the emigrants by the New Zealand Commissioners. The latter gentleman speaks strongly of his disappointment, after his recent visit to New Zealand and New South Wales, at the manner in which those poor unconscious and defenceless creatures have been treated—in many instances defrauded of their just rights; and, on the slightest aggression in their self-defence, pursued, persecuted, and shot at like so many dogs. The same gentleman adds his belief of the prevalence of a similar system, not only in the South Seas, but, as far as he could learn from authentic and disinterested parties, all over the globe. This, however, is but a small portion of a mass of uncontested evidence demonstrating the same fact. Poor victims of the unjust usurpation which we, in our self-complacency, call the progress of civilization, the aboriginal natives pay dearly for our presence on their shores. Forced or tricked out of the possession of the lands which they, however rudely, cultivated, they obtain from Europeans only famine and death, habits of dissipation and idleness, and new and aggravated penalties of vice. It is a fact that diseases of European importation are wasting their diminished tribes even more rapidly than starvation or the musket. Of what avail are the labours of the missionary be amongst a people so treated? Of what avail to place before the eyes of the attracted savage pictures of religious beauty, of tranquil piety and unstained holiness, when in our conduct he can trace but the foul lineaments of rapine, turbulence, and crime?

Surely the Government of this country ought to adopt, or the people of this country ought to force the country to adopt, some effectual means of restraining the bad passions of our countrymen, and of exhibiting ourselves to the aborigines of our colonies at length in an aspect of mercy and humanity. The system of protectorships at present adopted has proved utterly a failure. Should not, then, some more effective expedient be adopted, and, if we will spread our power, and our views, and our civilization over the greater portion of the globe, let it no longer be by the attestation of the whole world at the expense of national character?

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

WINDSOR, Sunday.—This morning her Majesty and Prince Albert attended divine service in the Royal Chapel in the Park. In the afternoon her Majesty and Prince Albert, with the whole of the distinguished visitors and suite, walked out on the grand promenade on the Terrace. The bands of the 1st Life Guards and Coldstream Guards were in attendance, and the assemblage was very numerous. The Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice, appeared at the windows of the Victoria Tower.

The King of Hanover, accompanied by the Duchess of Gloucester, left town on Saturday by the Birmingham Railway for Wolverton, and from thence proceeded to Stowe, the seat of the Duke of Buckingham, on a visit.

His Royal Highness Prince Alexander of Orange, second son of the King of Holland, arrived in London on Sunday from the Hague.

MONDAY.—This morning her Majesty and Prince Albert walked out in the pleasure-grounds.

On Tuesday morning, at half-past eight, the Court proceeded from the Castle to Slough, and thence to town. Previous to going to Buckingham Palace, her Majesty and Prince Albert accompanied Duke Ferdinand and the Prince and Princess Augustus of Saxe Coburg through Kensington, the Camberwell-road, and on to Woolwich. The Queen, on alighting from her carriage, was received by the Earl of Jersey, Master of the Horse, who conducted her Majesty and Prince Albert to the royal barge, which conveyed the illustrious party to the Pluton French war steamer. Her Majesty and her august Consort remained some time on board the Pluton, and, after taking leave of their illustrious relatives, returned to Woolwich in the royal barge, attended by their suite. The Pluton left for the French coast, and her Majesty and Prince Albert and suite immediately took their departure from Woolwich for Deptford Dockyard. At Deptford the Queen went on board the new royal steam-yacht (Victoria and Albert), and was received by Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, who attended her Majesty and Prince Albert during their inspection of the vessel. Her Majesty and Prince Albert and suite, on leaving the royal yacht, re-entered the royal carriages, and proceeded to town. Her Majesty and Prince Albert were received at Buckingham Palace by the Vice-Chamberlain and Sir Henry Wheatley. The Queen held a Court at four o'clock for the reception of his Royal Highness Prince Alexander of the Netherlands. Her Majesty and Prince Albert attended the performance of the Italian Opera with their presence in the evening.

The King of Hanover arrived in town from Stowe on Tuesday.

WEDNESDAY.—The Queen and Prince Albert took their usual walk in the forenoon in the Royal Gardens of Buckingham Palace. At one o'clock her Majesty and Prince Albert left town, in a carriage and four, for Windsor Castle. A party of the Royal Horse Guards, commanded by the Earl of March, escorted her Majesty from Buckingham Palace to the terminus of the Great Western Railway at Paddington, from whence the royal party took their departure by a special train for Slough, and arrived at Windsor at two o'clock.

On Wednesday evening the King of Hanover gave an assembly at his residence in St. James's Palace, which was brilliantly and numerously attended, his Majesty, as Duke of Cumberland, having issued invitations to between 500 and 600 of the principal nobility and gentry.

His Excellency Lord Stuart de Rothsay, the British Ambassador at the Court of St. Petersburg, and Lady Stuart de Rothsay, are expected to return to this country in the course of the ensuing month. It is said his Lordship does not intend to return to St. Petersburg to resume his diplomatic functions. We understand the appointment was offered to a Noble Marquis, but declined.

The Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel had a lengthened interview with his Royal Highness Prince Albert on Tuesday afternoon at Buckingham Palace. We understand the right hon. baronet does not leave town, for Drayton Manor, until the close of the month.

COUNTRY NEWS.

BIRMINGHAM.—A most interesting ceremony connected with laying the first stone of a new school for the education of the children of the Jewish persuasion, took place in Birmingham on Wednesday last, which affords great proof of the growing spirit of liberality of the times in which we live. The stone was laid by Sir Moses Montefiore, the mayor and other municipal authorities assisting at the ceremony.

BRIGHTON.—A serious affray took place between the soldiers belonging to the 7th Dragoon Guards and the Brighton police on the race-course at the close of the sports on Friday last; after a dreadful conflict, the parties were ultimately separated. The matter is to be made the subject of a rigorous judicial investigation.

CAMBRIDGE.—On Wednesday last the town and neighbourhood of Cambridge was visited with a storm of lightning, thunder, and hail, such as never has been seen by that best of all authorities, the oldest inhabitant, before. The town has the appearance of having been sacked and plundered by a riotous assemblage, as all the houses having a north-eastern aspect have the glass beat out of the frames. The scene at the Pitt Press (University-office) has a pitiable appearance; thousands of panes of glass were demolished, the steam-engine and machines being nearly surrounded, were covered with that brittle material; the engine fires were put out, and consequently all work suspended.

CHESHIRE.—Two brothers, of the name of Maddocks, were arrested on Sunday last on suspicion of having been concerned in the murder of Bailey, a few days since, Mr. Wilbraham's gamekeeper, at Crowthorne, on the borders of Delamere-forest.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

TOTAL LOSS OF HER MAJESTY'S STEAMER LIZARD.

During the night of Sunday, or rather very early on the morning of Monday, the 24th July, when about twenty miles from Carthagena, a light was reported on the larboard, or left, bow of her Majesty's late steamer Lizard. According to Admiralty orders, the officer of the watch ("on the meeting of steamers at sea") put the helm a-port. The

master, coming on deck at this moment, inquired if this step had been taken; on receiving an affirmative reply, he immediately ordered the helm to be put hard-a-port, whilst the French steamer Veloce (as it afterwards proved to be) put her helm a-starboard, and so keeping a little forward of the main shaft. The shock was such as to throw the Lizard, being so greatly inferior in size to the other vessel, over on her starboard side, and to render her a complete wreck. The officers and crew of the doomed vessel rushed simultaneously on deck. The engineer blew off the steam, and was proceeding to pump out, when the rush of water was so violent that it was deemed impossible to do any good in attempting to save her Majesty's ship, she being evidently fast sinking; the men were ordered to save themselves, which they did by climbing up the bowsprit rigging of the Veloce. At the instant the collision took place the boats of the Lizard were ordered to be lowered; but it was found impracticable, the passage ait being obstructed by the bowsprit and bow of the other vessel; and the rest of the crew were saved by getting the boats of the Veloce to be lowered for that purpose; which, indeed, appears to have been effected with difficulty, and somewhat tardily. The last boat had scarcely left the Lizard, when she went wholly down. The Lizard's lights were at the foremast head; and those of the Veloce on her paddle-boxes. The annexed diagram will show the relative positions of the two vessels prior to and when the collision took place. The Lizard was going towards the East, and the Veloce towards the West. The latter brought the crew of the former to this place.

Gibraltar, 31st July, 1843.

Tain sat down amidst much cheering. The Bentinck "went about" off Purfleet, and returned to her moorings at Blackwall. The Duke of Buccleuch excused his absence in a letter to Sir J. Pirie. His Grace was obliged to attend her Majesty at Windsor.

BALLOONING.—Yesterday morning Mr. Charles Green, jun., accompanied by Alfred Bradley, a scientific person, ascended his balloon "Albion" from the enclosure of the Commercial Gas-works, Stepney, bent, it is said, on an expedition to the Continent. The wind took the balloon in the direction of the Sussex coast, and up to a late hour last night nothing further had been heard of the aeronauts.

SECONDARIES COURT (Saturday).—THE CUSTOM-HOUSE FRAUDS.—THE QUEEN v. CANDY.—Mr. Secondary Potter and a special jury were engaged for several hours in inquiring, under an extent of the Crown, what moneys were due to Mr. Candy, late of the firm of Caudy and Dean, the once extensive silk manufacturers of Watling-street, up to the 20th July last. It will be in the recollection of our readers that these parties were most deeply implicated in the late Custom-house frauds, and have both left this country. Mr. Wild appeared on the part of the Crown, and Mr. Mazzinghi for the defendants. The jury, after some consultation, found the book-debts, £21,028 7s. 1d.; stock, furniture, fixtures, cash, &c., in the hands of the sheriffs, £247 11s. 3d.

ASSIZE INTELLIGENCE.—CROYDON, Aug. 11.—LIBEL.—O'CONNOR v. LAWSON.—This case, which was an action by Mr. Fergus O'Connor against the *Times* journal for libel, came on for trial at Croydon yesterday (Friday), before Lord Chief Justice Tindal and a special jury. The court was very much crowded. Mr. James opened the pleadings, and Mr. Shee stated the case. The following is the libel complained of, which arose out of the last Nottingham election:—

SECRETS OF THE LATE CHARTIST EXECUTIVE.

It was stated last week that Campbell, the Secretary of the Chartist Executive, had decamped to America, taking with him the books of the National Charter Association. Since then it has been intimated to the executive that Campbell had, previously to his flight, pledged those books, with a large number of cards of membership, for the sum £16 15s. 9d., and that they will be delivered up by a Mr. Arthur O'Neil as soon as the lien upon them is paid off. The defection of Campbell, O'Neil, and other firebrands from the Chartist has destroyed all the confidence which they had formerly in each other. Even Mr. O'Connor himself, who boasts so much of his disinterested services and sacrifices in the cause of Chartist, is charged with being a venal and time-serving public character. The charges against him are that he accepted £28 for lecturing and assisting at Mr. Sturge's contest with Mr. J. Walter, sen.; that he demanded £19 from Mr. Rogers for his services at the contest between Mr. Gibbons and Mr. J. Walter, jun.; and, though last not least, that he received from Mr. Sturge's committee the sum of £6 for an active agent, to whom he only paid £3, putting the remaining £3 in his pocket. Mr. O'Connor, as a matter of course, denies those charges, but his accusers allege that they can prove them. Some other circumstances in the "Lion of the North's" character have come to light, which argue aught but disinterestedness or sacrifice, and which have lowered him very much in the eyes of his late admirers.

Mr. Thesiger addressed the court for the defence, and the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff of twenty shillings; but the judge did not certify, leaving each party to pay his own costs.

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY, Thursday.—JOSEPH WHITMORE'S BANKRUPTCY.—The bankrupt in this case applied for his certificate, and was opposed by Mr. Lawrence for Mr. Kelly, printer, and supported by Mr. James, the solicitor to the assignees. The short facts elicited in evidence were these:—The bankrupt, who was a pawnbroker at Stockport, and who is entitled to some property there in right of his wife, started a sort of illustrated newspaper, called the *Weekly Times*, in company with others, who, it appeared, were induced to join the speculation on the faith of the representation that the bankrupt was a man of property. It was on these grounds Mr. Lawrence claimed a suspension of the certificate, in order to set an example to others who might feel disposed to enter into rivalry with other well-established papers on slender means, and thus incur debts they could not pay. He did not seek for an entire refusal, but thought the circumstances of the case would justify the court in ordering a postponement. The debts of the bankrupt appeared to be upwards of £1200—Mr. James, for the bankrupt, contended that there was nothing to affect his application, and added that the assignees were quite satisfied with the accounts.—Mr. Commissioner Fonblanque said, to say the least of the case, it showed a wild speculation, and the court would not be administering justice, did it not discountenance such a mode of entering into business with so prescribed a capital. His honour, therefore, said, he should postpone the bankrupt's certificate six months from the date of his passing his last examination.

The latest accounts from South Wales represent that district as not only

being in a state of alarming disturbance, but as rapidly progressing to a state of anarchy. Scarcely a night passes without a toll-bar being levelled or some other depredation committed, and yet, notwithstanding the most untiring exertions of the military and police, the midnight legislators continue to baffle their most ingenious efforts to detect them. The whole of the men engaged at the copper-works upon the Swansea river have struck. These works are nine in number, and are as follow:—the White Rock, the Middle Bank, and the Upper Bank works, which are situated upon the east side of the river; with the Hafod, the Morfa, the Landore, the Rose, the Birmingham, and the Miners' Smelting Company, on the west side of the river. In these nine works upwards of 4000 people are employed, who receive in weekly wages about £3000, which, to the credit of the masters, is paid wholly in money, not one of the works being at all contaminated by the abominable truck system.

EXPLOSION OF GAS.—An alarming accident took place yesterday evening, in Rosamond-street, Clerkenwell, through an escape of gas, which originated in a most remarkable way. A gentleman lighted his cigar at the gas projecting from Mr. Jones's, in Rosamond-street, and threw the lighted paper on the pavement, which blew down the grating of the common sewer, and an instantaneous explosion of gas took place, resembling a discharge of artillery, causing much consternation for many yards round the spot. It was found, fortunately, no lives had been lost, and about ten houses only have sustained injury, and these not to any very great extent. The foul air got vent in Middleton-street, and lifted the iron grating of the street up and to some distance; several panes of glass were broken, and some parts of the more fragile household furniture destroyed.

TURN-OUT AT ASHTON-UNDER-LINE.—We regret to state that a general turn-out of the factory hands of Ashton-under-Line, and the adjacent township of Dukinfield, took place on Wednesday morning last, in consequence of a notice on the part of Mr. Buckley, to reduce the weekly wages 16 per cent. An immense meeting, comprising upwards of 5000 persons, had taken place at the early hour of five o'clock, in the morning, when means were adopted for extending the strike and promoting its continuance.

LOSS OF THE SCHOONER HARRIET.—Information has been received in the City of the loss of the schooner Harriet, Captain Thomas, master, which took place in consequence of a collision with the Northumberland on the 26th ult., near Gresham Island. No lives were lost.

Accounts from Worcestershire, Buckinghamshire, Bedfordshire, Northamptonshire, Hertfordshire, and Kent, speak of the dreadful effects of a violent thunder storm which occurred on the same day, though happily unattended with loss of human life. It is remarkable that the only evidence of the storm experienced in London was a vivid play of lightning, which streamed from cloud to cloud almost continuously, from nine o'clock on Wednesday evening till about one on Thursday morning.

FRANCE.—There is little about Spain in the Paris journals of Wednesday. The *France* persists in saying that the King of the French contemplates obtaining the hand of the young Queen for one of his sons. The French Government, says this journal, profess to support the idea of a marriage between the son of Don Carlos and the Queen, knowing that such a proposal would be scouted in the Cortes; and that after the failure of this project, the time would be very propitious for the French party in the Cortes to talk of the advantages of an alliance with France.

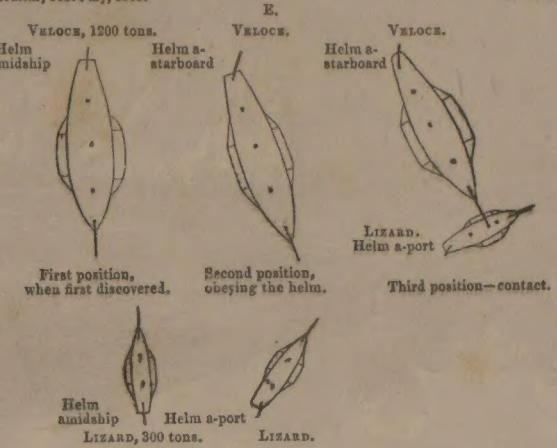
FALMOUTH, August 9.—We have had several arrivals to-day from foreign ports, and among them three vessels from Monte Video, Buenos Ayres, and Rio Janeiro, all bringing later dates from those places than have been previously received by packet—viz., the Danish brig *Comet*, Capt. Christensen, from Monte Video, which sailed May 27th, at which date that city was still besieged, and there was a rumour that a Brazilian squadron was expected to blockade it; the Swedish brig *Christian*, Capt. Westerwick, also from Buenos Ayres, which sailed the 13th of June, and brings little or no important news from that quarter, the papers being principally occupied in declamations against Commodore Purvis, of the Alfred, for interfering with and preventing Admiral Brown from blockading Monte Video. The severe animadversions passed on the commodore for this act of intervention, had induced that officer to publish a correspondence between himself and President Oribe, in vindication of his conduct, but which does not seem to have had the effect of appeasing the ire of the Argentines.

THE UNITED STATES.—LIVERPOOL, Saturday Morning.—At a late hour last night the *Roscius*, Captain Collins, arrived from New York. The papers contain no news of special importance. There had been another serious riot at Kingston, Canada, in which one life was lost. It appears that the Orange lodges had dined together on that day (the anniversary of the battle of the Boyne), and in the evening a bad spirit began to show itself. A mob collected, some shots were fired, and the 1st Morrison, who was standing quietly watching the proceedings, was killed on the spot. The military were sent for, and they also were fired upon and three wounded. The American papers publish a statement in reference to the loss of the Columbia, which fully proves that no blame could attach to any person for the catastrophe. The question of a repeal of the legislative union between England and Ireland continued to occupy some degree of attention, but no sympathy now appears to be felt for repealers, except among the lowest classes of the American community. Money continued extremely abundant, and the business doing in foreign exchanges was very limited. The rates were on London from 108*1/2* to 109.

ROYAL YACHT SQUADRON REGATTA, AT COWES.

In accordance with our promise of last week, we present our readers with the annexed illustrations of the splendid Cup race, on the 1st instant.

A steady whole-sail breeze from W.S.W. accompanied the fleet round the island, and soon after six the leading vessels were descried, covered with canvas, entering the Western Channel. The order was similar to that of their going; the cutters, for the most part, forming the advance. It was a beautiful and exciting scene, the finish of the race. The shore from the promenade at Beach Cottage to the Club-house was thronged with "excellent good company;" the sparkling sea was covered with pleasure craft of



NATIONAL SPORTS.

The present week has not earned for itself a white stone in the calendar of our national sport, but there are good things in prospect for the next. For the turfie there will be the Wolverhampton meeting, commencing on Monday; and for the yachter, the Royal Yacht Squadron regatta on Tuesday and Thursday. The weather, afloat, has been more propitious for sailing during the present week than it was the previous fortnight; it is to be hoped there may be a corresponding "lull" ashore. Rumour averts that it has been a little squally among the members of the distinguished club, whose rendezvous is at Cowes. The second R. Y. S. Cup for schooners under 140 tons, for which the Flirt, the Peri, the Esmeralda, and the Gem were entered, and which was to have been run for on Friday the 4th inst., was postponed to Monday the 17th, and has since been abandoned, *on dit*, because the owner of the Flirt has taken dudgeon aenent the sweepstakes for which his vessel was damaged on the 29th ult. However these things may be, we have a merry week in anticipation, of which the record shall be written here; and, in the meanwhile, we shall deal with the business doing in the speculative line on some of the chief issues now in course of discussion at Tattersalls.

The meeting at Wolverhampton, which will extend on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, comprehends but one race of any public interest, namely, the Wolverhampton Stakes handicap, for which a very considerable entry has been made, and seven-and-twenty have accepted. Of these only three are freely backed, namely, Queen of the Tyne, 4 yrs, 7st 7lb, at 5 to 2 aghst her; Scalteen, a clear winner at Goodwood, 4 yrs, 7st 5lb, 4 to 1; and Eboracum, 4 yrs, 7st 5lb, 5 to 1, now said to be amiss, but saying goes for "small" in York. If a fair average field out of the lot which accepted come to the post, we should not back any of these at their market prices, except perhaps Scalteen, a fine clever nag—one fit to go. The betting on the Criterion, in the Newmarket Houghton Meeting, may seem somewhat difficult of interpretation. For it, they lay 6 to 4 on Rattan, aghst the Ugly Buck, while for the Derby the odds are 6 to 4 on the Ugly Buck, aghst Rattan. The reason for this is, that Rattan will be at home for the Criterion, which is always a point or two of odds in favour of a run, particularly a 2-year old. Should any of our readers have opened a book on next year's Derby, or have an intention so to do, we recommend caution in laying against some of the horses now in the market. Among these we would instance Valerian, quoted at 50 to 1. He is one of Scott's lot, a Gladiator colt of great promise, and will yet see less than 20 to 1. We shall, however, have many occasions to deal with the Derby betting, and therefore adjourn its further consideration in favour of the St. Leger. In spite of all the winnings of former years, of all former years since its establishment, with the solitary exception of 1809, Champion's year, they lay 6 to 4 it is this time again to be won by the winner of the Derby—Cotherstone. This state of the market has ruined the betting; were it otherwise, the odds would be very likely to ruin the bettors. The St. Leger has now been in existence for sixty-five years, during which period the chance has only once turned up which they are now backing *in at odds*. That is not the way they regulate the odds at hazard, on the green baize instead of the green sward. The prices, beyond what we have said of them, do not call for more particular notice.

CHESTER REGATTA.—This very interesting annual festival took place on Thursday, when a larger number of boats than usual contended for the various prizes. Next week we shall give a fine engraving of the picturesque scene, with details of the sport, which was very spirited. Our Chester friends should, therefore, give orders to their respective booksellers



COWES REGATTA—STARTING FOR THE CUP.

all descriptions; while the wager yachts, the white spray flying before their prows, rushed like foam-breathing steeds towards the goal—so close in with the shore to avoid the tide of ebb that, as Jack says, "You might have heaved a biscuit aboard of them." Subjoined is the return of their various arrivals, as furnished by the secretary to the squadron, premitting, for the information of such as are uninitiated in the mysteries of a "time" race, that the Gem was the winner. It will be seen from it that the Columbine and the Gitana did not run at the race.

	Tons.	H.	M.	S.
Gem schooner	125	6	52	0
Therese cutter	121	7	8	10
Esmeralda schooner	130	7	18	15

On Friday there was a private match between the Corsair and the Charm,

Peri schooner	60	..	7	15	40
Will o' the Wisp cutter	44	..	7	4	35
Nymph cutter	31	..	7	34	35
Forest Fly cutter	36	..	7	18	55
Charm cutter	74	..	6	15	20
Corsair cutter	84	..	6	45	55
Owen Glendwr cutter	124	..	7	0	20
Brilliant schooner	393	..	7	26	30
Hebe cutter	68	..	7	3	40
Circassian schooner	160	..	7	1	45
Intrepid cutter	55	..	6	52	15

There are more distinguished families at Cowes than there have been for many years past. The forthcoming regatta is likely to prove very attractive, and the inhabitants of the town are making the most spirited exertions to add to the attraction. They have already subscribed nearly £100 to be expended in prizes for boat-racing and other amusements, while the yachts are sailing round the island. The marine band from Portsmouth, and two other bands, have been engaged by them. In the evening of the second day of the regatta there is to be a display of fireworks. The crowning attraction will be the race for the Queen's Cup on the 17th.

The sketch represents the prize chosen by the noble owner of the beautiful yacht the Gem, the Marquis of Ormonde. The cup, or rather claret jug, is of large proportions, the extreme height being 2 feet 3 inches, and the design is spiritedly characteristic. It is manufactured in electro-silver, by the patentees, Elkington and Co., of Regent-street, and is, in every respect, equal in appearance to solid silver. It has hitherto been indispensable to use silver for highly ornamented articles of this description, because, previous to this invention, there was no method of casting or chasing metal, leaving a silvered or "plated" surface. This process not only overcomes this difficulty, but affords the facility of employing a hard white compound metal, having the sound and appearance of silver for the base, upon which the plating is effected. After casting and chasing the white metal, the article is subjected to the electrolyte process, and thereby coated strongly with pure silver, every minute detail of the ornament being preserved, whilst the silver covering is in perfect union with the metal below.



THE GEM PASSING THE FLAG-BOAT.

the former beating the latter by 2 minutes 7 seconds. The Corsair has hitherto out-sailed all her competitors, and last year she won the match for 1000 guineas against the Talisman, when both vessels beat down channel in the face of a very heavy gale of wind, as far as the Eddystone lighthouse, which they rounded, and came back to Cowes, the Corsair beating the Talisman in this extraordinary and lengthened race by four minutes only. On Saturday another match occurred, between the Gem (the winner) and the Esmeralda schooner, the former beating the latter considerably; nevertheless, it was a good race, and only tends to confirm the good opinion enter-

tained by all of the superiority of the sailing qualities of the Gem. Both these vessels are fore-and-aft rigged schooners, and are nearly of the same tonnage—about 126 tons. The course was round the Nab light and back, but in returning they were to round the westernmost buoy of the Brambles. There was not much difference in the start, both vessels wearing nearly at the same time, and setting all sail. The Esmeralda took the lead, but the Gem came up with and passed her before they reached the Motherbank, and kept ahead of her throughout the remaining part of the race, which she won by 23 minutes 56 seconds.



GRAND TROTTING MATCH FOR 10,000 FRANCS.



THE PRIZE CUP.

GRAND TROTTING MATCH.

On Tuesday the trotting match for 10,000 francs, in which the celebrated American horse, Confidence, was to trot in harness six miles in 16 min. 30 sec., in three starts, came off at the East Surrey race-course, Peckham. He was to do it within four hours from the time of the first start to the completion of the match. The course was prepared for the occasion, and during the afternoon there was a large attendance of company. The following is the result:

1st 2 miles	..	5m.	26s.	1 p. 4.
2nd 2 do	..	5m.	35s.	1 b. 7.
3rd 2 do	..	5m.	45s.	1 b. 8.

16m. 46s.

The match was, consequently, lost by 16 seconds. Confidence is a fine bay, and stands 15½ hands.

The proprietor, Mr. Gill, was the driver. Much dissatisfaction was expressed by the crowd at the lateness of the hour at which the match was commenced. The course presented a very animated appearance. Among the company were Mr. Batty, in his car, with a band of music, driving his fourteen horses, and followed by the *dramatis personae* of "Astley's" on horseback.

THE CARTOONS.—ADDITIONAL PRIZES.

In awarding the prizes to the successful competitors, the committee, appointed for that purpose by her Majesty's commissioners, gave it as their opinion that "the number of premiums was by no means equal to the number of approved productions." This declaration took the nation by surprise; for the people, used only to the contemplation of British art through the meretricious media of overwrought colour and mere prettiness of composition, were not prepared to give our artists credit for the possession of an amount of histrionic talent which, in its essential quality at least, may vie with that of any age or school. Yet such must ever be the effect of liberal and enlightened competition in an opulent, refined, and high spirited country. It is not enough that educational schools of art be founded, or that poets and historians present in turn their products to the painter, with the hope that, left to himself, he may embody them. No; patronage is wanted: the fostering hand of an employer—be that employer a church, a government, or a private individual—is the thing required. For want of this the poor painter has languished, a prey to his own inspirations; and in his destitution has been glad to seek his bread in portraiture of horses, dogs, or men; in country-



THE FREE NORTHERN BRITONS SURPRISING THE ROMAN WALL BETWEEN THE TYNE AND THE SOLWAY.

31. "The Angel Raphael discoursing with Adam." Milton's "Paradise Lost." Sir William Ross, R.A., 52, Upper Charlotte-street.

45. "Man beset by contending Passions." He is represented as urged on by Pride, Ambition, and Anger; restrained by Love and Pity; pursued by Grief, Hate, Envy, Revenge, and Fear; buoyed up by Hope; chained to the earth by Despair; Reason overthrown; Horror in the midst. Mr. Henry Howard, R.A., 5, Newman-street.

60. "The Brothers releasing the Lady from the Enchanted Chair." Milton's "Comus." Mr. F. R. Stephanoff, 48, Warren-street, Fitzroy-square.

63. "The Brothers driving out Comus and his Rabble." Mr. John Green Wallen, 20, Charles-street, Middlesex Hospital.

92. "St. Augustine preaching to the Britons." Mr. W. C. Thomas, 39, London-street, Fitzroy-square.

103. "Alfred, putting on the habit of a harper, went into the enemy's camp, where he was everywhere admitted, and had the honour to play before their prince. Having thus acquired a great knowledge of their situation he returned in secrecy to his nobility." Mr. Marshall Claxton, 6, Southampton-street, Fitzroy-square.

122. "The Plague of London, A.D. 1349." The bishops and clergy are represented at St. Paul's-cross praying for the cessation of the pestilence. Mr. E. Corbould, 17, Upper Southampton-street, Fitzroy-square.

We shall not stay to offer any critical remarks on these works, beyond expressing our surprise that so poor an affair as that by Sir

William Ross should have obtained successful notice. To us it appears to be ill-drawn—the extremities remarkably so—poorly conceived, and scratched in with timid, doubtful hand. Of this we are sure, that we could have pointed out at least half a dozen pictures of much greater merit, and of a class much better suited to the purpose to which they are to be devoted. One such work we have engraved. It represents a party of the Northern Britons surprising the guards of a station on the celebrated wall of Severus, built between the Tyne and the Solway. It stands No. 86 in the catalogue, and is attributed to Mr. William B. Scott.

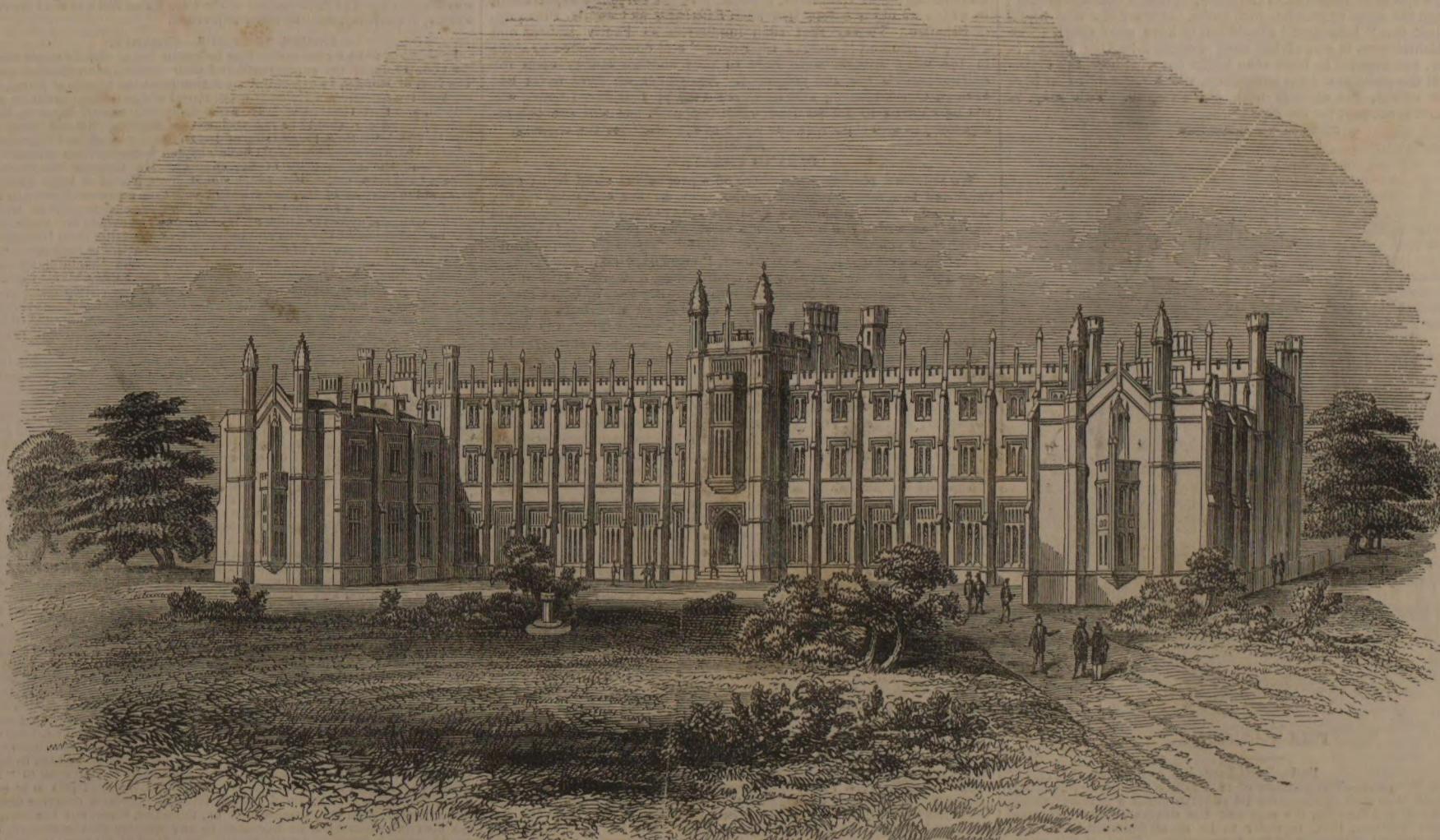
The exhibition is now open gratis, and is attended by vast multitudes of people.

house landscapes for the rich; and in wonderful inventions for the poor. But these days, and the opinions in which they originated, are now happily at an end; and the Government seem disposed to bestow on the arts an enlightened and liberal patronage. They have done so in the case of the cartoons, and the result has been complete success. The exhibition of these works having produced on the first twelve days a sum of £1100, the commissioners determined on apportioning nearly the whole of the money, in sums of £100 each, to the artists of the ten next best drawings. The following are the subjects which have been selected by the judges as entitled to £100 each out of the funds in hand. The figures show the number attached to the cartoon in the catalogue.

11. "Una coming to seek the Assistance of Gloriana; an allegory of the reformed religion seeking the assistance of England." — Spenser's "Faery Queene." Mr. Frank Howard, jun., 22, Tunbridge-place, New-road.

13. "The Seven Acts of Mercy. Una and the Red-cross Knight led by Mercy to the Hospital of the Seven Virtues." Mr. G. V. Rippingille, 55, Berners-street.

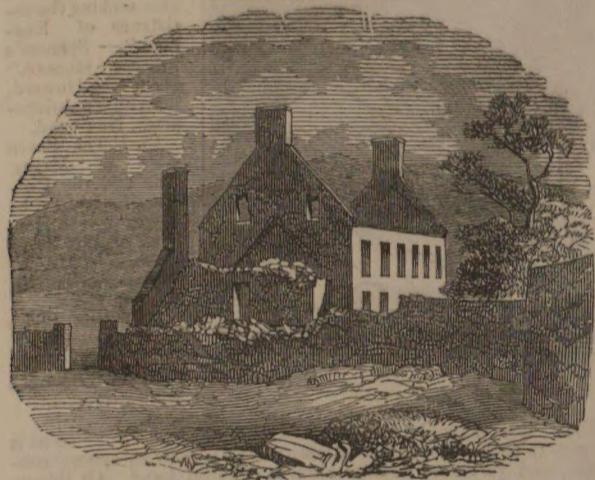
16. "The Death of King Lear." Mr. F. R. Pickersgill, jun., 8, Leigh-st., Burton-crescent.



WESLEYAN THEOLOGICAL INSTITUTION, RICHMOND.—For description, see next page.

WESLEYAN THEOLOGICAL INSTITUTION, RICHMOND.

This extensive building is now completed, and will be opened in the course of the present month. Of the ceremony we shall, in due time, present to our readers a faithful report. Meanwhile, the following architectural details will be acceptable:—"Important for its size, and not for its size alone, this collegiate structure is one that would not discredit either of our universities. A competition for the building took place in the summer of 1841, and the design chosen and adopted was that by Mr. Andrew Trymen. The entire plan is 248 feet by 65 in its greatest depth, and that portion of the front which is between the wings is 165 feet. As what may be called the chief or public rooms are on the ground-floor, that is treated as the principal one in the design: thus a different character (one by no means of an unpleasing kind) is produced from what is observable in collegiate structures generally, where the rooms so situated are low, and with smaller windows than those above them. Besides class-rooms and some others, on this floor are the refectory and lecture-room, each 57 by 21 feet, and the governor's apartments, all which are 17 feet in height. Beyond the entrance-hall (47 feet by 20), which has a groined ceiling, is seen the principal staircase branching off right and left. This leads to the library (35 feet by 20, and 20 high), which is the only public room on that floor, all the rest of it being divided into studies or separate sitting-rooms for the pupils. The library is lighted by a single window at one end, namely, the lofty oriel over the entrance, which, contrasting with the other windows of the upper floors, gives a marked importance to that portion of the front; and it also plainly indicates that this apartment is carried up the height of two stories. The next floor consists entirely of sleeping-rooms for the students, corresponding with their sitting-rooms on that beneath it; and of each sort of rooms there are from sixty to seventy in number. Still higher up, however, there is another room quite at the top of the building, intended to be used as an observatory, and commanding a singularly fine prospect of the beautiful scenery around the college, including Windsor Castle in one direction, and Greenwich and Shooter's-hill in another. Upon the ground floor there yet remains to be noticed the corridor or ambulatory, extending nearly the entire length of the building, forming a walk 230 feet in extent. The wings contain several additional rooms on a mezzanine floor over the ground one, which, however, does not show itself externally, the general design of the windows corresponding with the others in the lower part of the building, with no other difference than that there is panelled space between the two floors, and that the upper apertures or heads of the windows serve to light the mezzanine rooms. The exterior is of Bath stone of superior quality; and the whole will be executed for a sum not exceeding £11,000, somewhat more than it was at first intended to expend; but the excess has been occasioned by the judicious liberality of the committee in adopting some variations that tend greatly to the improvement of the building."



BIRTHPLACE OF O'CONNELL.

On Tuesday last Mr. O'Connell completed his sixty-eighth year. He was born in the house represented in the engraving; it is situated at a short distance (a ten or twelve minutes' walk) from the town of Cahirciveen, on the road to Tralee, and consists of a plain two-story building. It has been in ruins some years—since the O'Connells removed to Darrynane, which place came to him by the death of an uncle. The house is built on the brink of the sea, or rather an arm of the sea, and the country around is of the wildest description. O'Connell is recollected by the old people about as a fine able young gentleman, fond of all kinds of *devarshin*, particularly hunting. Even yet, when he comes down to the place, he is at it as much as ever; and, though the country abounds with hares, there are few who would kill one, lest the "Liberator" should fail to have good sport. The town of Cahirciveen is one of the most wretched-looking places in the county, yet appears to have seen better days. Since the establishment of the coast guard the smuggling, which was carried on here to a great extent, has entirely been put a stop to. This may, in some measure, account for the change.



THE FASHIONS.

Paris, Rue Chaussee d'Antin, August 7, 1843.—

"Mon cher Monsieur,—The summer of 1843 still continues to resemble a pouting child, who scarcely disguises its chagrin under a gracious smile; in fact, the heat and the cold, the rain and fine weather, follow each other at such short intervals, that, in order to be at all fashionable, the dress must be adapted to the changes of the temperature. Thus, if this uncertainty of the season has its inconveniences, it cannot be denied it has also its advantages; and the variations of the weather, of which we so constantly

complain, if they have done nothing else, have served to find employment to our fashionable *artistes*, inasmuch as fashion, obliged to combine the requirements of health with the exigence of elegance, has been obliged to break through those monotonous habits which regularly signalised the return of our dull season; and to us, whose duty it is to record the changes and movements of the ton, this is really a godsend at the present moment. Perhaps I shall best fulfil my mission, by describing some of the tasty things which I was so fortunate as to observe in a visit which I made to the *atelier* of one of our most fashionable *modistes* in the Rue Richelieu, whose good taste and whose *vogue* give the stamp of fashion upon all her creations. In the first place, I should remark that hats of *paille de riz* are very generally worn; they are trimmed with a light scarf of a bright shade, and have also white or crêpe flowers on them. Lace hats, as also those of tulle, are extremely fashionable; the latter, however, have them formed in transverse gathers, which are placed at moderate distances from each other, and are trimmed with fanciful flowers, with bunches of foliage. The hats of cabbage-green tulle had a ruche and bow of the same shade. Upon the outdoor costume, I should observe that a very light lace veil is worn, thrown lightly on one side, and which falls upon the shoulders like a sort of transparent wing. Let me also recall a hat by our famous *modiste*, Lucy Hocquet, whose taste is so celebrated. It is a hat of Brussels lace, trimmed with marabout feathers of the same shade as the lining of the hat. I assure you nothing can surpass the grace, the coolness, or the extreme elegance of this description of headdress. In our excursions in the Champs Elysées, in the Bois de Boulogne, and at the Tuilleries, I have remarked the general appearance of *pailles de riz*, trimmed with ribbons to suit the colour of the dress, and of hats with the gathers made slanting, trimmed with ribbons and with a garland formed by a ruche of tulle of the same shade. As regards robes, we have here really nothing new, or no change which is worth mentioning. It is enough to say that everywhere robes in Aldridge's *barbages*, in cashmere, trimmed with deep waving baises or with wide flounces, are to be met with; nor are wide striped muslins at all uncommon. All these dresses are made with the corsage low on the neck and quite plain, with short sleeves, trimmed with small rosettes. I have also observed some few robes of organza, made in the same fashion and quite plain, but surrounded with a collar of a similar material, forming a berthe. Let me not in the meantime forget a robe in camelion taffeta, with the corsage and sleeves open, but laced with broad bands, the opening bordered with a puffing à la *vieille*, and with sleeves à la *Medicis*, very pretty and graceful in its effect. I have now, I think, got to the end of my list of novelties, if they can be so called, which are nothing more than mere modifications of former fashions; and hoping for something more worthy of your attention in my next, I will say,

Adieu, HENRIETTE DE B.

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

On Tuesday the opera of "Semiramide" was substituted for "Don Pasquale," on account of the indisposition of some principal performer. Her Majesty honoured the theatre with her presence, accompanied by Prince Albert and the Duchess of Kent, and attended by the Countess of Dunmore, Lord Rivers, Lady A. M. Dawson, Colonel Bouverie, and Colonel Arthubnot. The house was thronged by a host of fashionables besides.

On Thursday, for Mario's benefit, there was a most magnificent treat in both opera and ballet departments. "I Puritani," "La Sonnambula," "Ondine," "Italiani in Algeri," "Le Déivre d'un Peintre," besides the celebrated *pas de deux*, all in one night—of a verity c'étoit quelque chose de trop; although, if we were called on to curtail, we should not know what to object to first.

A thing of beauty is a joy for ever!—Keats.

Time, which, as Dr. Johnson, says in the conclusion to his "Rambler," brings all things to a termination, has at length completed the labours of the Italian Opera season; and a most glorious season it has been throughout. *Ab ovo usque ad malam*, the bill of fare has been delicious: from the opening, on the 11th of March, to the close, in the present month, there has been almost a "satiety of sweets" nightly presented to the intellectual *gourmand*: but nothing ever *usque ad nauseum*, so very studious was the attentive caterer of the public appetite to avoid repletion or disgust. Many and glorious were the things produced this season; great and distinguished have been the singers and dancers who appeared in them. The records of her Majesty's Theatre cannot show such a constellation of talent as we have been in the habitual enjoyment of witnessing during the last few months. When did the Opera ever before open with a Persiani or a Dumilâtre, or in the course of its run congregate the first singers and dancers of the world? Never! To individualize perhaps were wrong, but we cannot help noticing a few things *en particulier*, that loudly call for our most unqualified applause. The orchestra, although it has lost Dragonetti, is under a better *régime* than formerly; the wind instruments are superb; in the present clarionet we do not miss Wilman; and the bassoon is of a nature to "create a soul under the ribs of Death." The *ensemble* is beautifully and rigidly conducted by Palinurus Costa, who is the best musical steersman we are acquainted with. The choruses have been more, to use a dancing term, *à plomb* this season than we ever recollect them; and the *mise en scène*, whether in opera or ballet, more correct and more splendid than during any previous management. The novelties and revivals have been numerous and praiseworthy. The prolific Donizetti has furnished three novelties, all of which have proved successful in the highest degree, particularly "Linda di Chamouni" and "Don Pasquale." Several new charming ballets and divertissements also have been produced, and in an unusual degree of splendour, especially in the *coryphée* department, in which we never before had such *danseuses* as Camille, Plaquet, or Schefire. To say that such luminaries as Fanny Elssler and Fanny Cerito had "merged their orbs," and condescended to shine in the same sphere, were only to pass another eulogy upon the *entrepreneur's* tact and judgment. Altogether we have never had such an Opera season; and we have no doubt that Mr. Lumley will not be content to let us feed upon the past, but will exercise his ingenuity to still "pamper our whim of appetite" for the ensuing.

STRAND THEATRE.

We recollect reading somewhere of a precocious child being once exhibited to a sour-tempered bishop, who, on the occasion, angrily exclaimed, "Such premature geniuses always turn out to be stupid adults," on which the little urchin sarcastically remarked, "What a clever child you must have been, my lord!" Times are altered now; for intellect progresses from its outset, "vires acquirit eundo;" there is no going backward, and a great deal coming forward. One of the most clever children we have witnessed since the days of Clara Fisher appeared at this house on Monday evening, in a burletta entitled "The Young Actress of all Work." Miss Fanny Ternan is about seven years of age, and is the daughter of the amiable and interesting Fanny Jarman, now Mrs. Ternan, from whom, no doubt, she inherits her histrionic ability. The little prodigy personated five different and very contrasted characters, *viz.*: a *stage-struck Yankee*; *Effie Heatherbloom*, a Scotch lassie; *Victoire*, a French itinerant musician; *Margery*, a country gauky; and *Goody Stubbins*, a homely old grandmother. The applause throughout was frequent and deserved.

Three Hungarian dancers, named Herren Vetzer Sandor, Kilanyi, and Fitos, made their first appearance, and were warmly and most deservedly applauded. They are real Magyar artists, who have performed with the greatest success in the principal cities of Germany, and who no doubt will prove highly attractive here, as their style is extremely novel and curious. A new burletta, entitled "Cousin Campbell's Courtship," from the pen of Mr. Collier, was decidedly successful, notwithstanding the very imperfect study of the bonny Scot, which it was quite evident Mr. Maywood had made. Mrs. Stirling, as *Fanny Carr*, was extremely interesting. This pleasant little theatre cannot fail to succeed, managed as it is by such tact and liberality.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—The remarkably crowded audiences of the closing week of the Opera have induced the management to keep this establishment open for three nights longer, during the ensuing week, after the final termination of which supplemental season the departure of Elssler for Dublin, Cerito and Lablache for Italy, and the general breaking up of the operatic corps will close the doors of the Opera, however willing fashion might be to keep them open. Tuesday will give a delightful programme, of which "Il Barbere," the "Linda," and "Ondine" will form the principal portion. Thursday will also be a brilliant night, when Fanny Elssler will take her benefit. The "Don Giovanni" will be once more given with its present magnificent cast, and the celebrated *Minust de la Cour* and *Gavotte*. Cerito is to be the lady, and Elssler the accomplished cavalier. The *pas de deux*, which has occasioned so much amiable rivalry, and the poetic "Déivre d'un Peintre," will complete the amusements of the evening; and on Saturday the theatre finally closes with the immortal "Don Pasquale."

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The Marquis of LONDONDERRY asked the Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether it was true that Espartero had taken refuge on board a British man-of-war. The noble marquis strongly condemned the conduct of Espartero, as full of treachery.—The Earl of ABERDEEN said that he had only the same amount of information as was in the possession of other noble lords—namely, that Espartero had been received on board a British man-of-war, and it would very much surprise him if he were not treated on his reception with the respect and distinction which he deserved.—Lord BROUHAWK moved the second reading of the Coroners Bill.—The Marquis of SALISBURY opposed the bill, and moved that it be read a second time that day six months. A short discussion ensued, which terminated in division fatal to the bill. It was rejected by majority of 31 to 7.—The intercourse with China Bill was read a second time.—Lord CAMPBELL moved the second reading of the Scotch Universities Bill.—The Earl of HADDINGTON opposed the bill, which was eventually negatived without a division.—Lord MONTAGUE gave notice that before the close of the session he would call their lordships' attention to the financial state of the country. It was his intention to have introduced the subject on the third reading of the Excise Duties (Ireland) Bill, but the Duke of Wellington having intimated the impossibility of the Earl of Ripon being present on that occasion, he would wait until the noble duke should communicate to him when the noble earl would be likely to be in his place.—Several bills on the table were forwarded a stage.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

The house met at twelve o'clock, and a considerable share of business was gone through. The Irish Poor Law Amendment Bill passed through committee. The Theatres Regulation Bill was read a third time and passed. Several other bills were also forwarded a stage.—On the motion of the house resolving itself into a committee of supply, Mr. EWART moved the following resolution:—"That it is expedient that the principles and suggestions contained in the evidence taken before the import duties committee of session 1840 be carried into general effect, and that the trade and industry of the country require further and more effectual relief by the removal or reduction of duties which press on the raw material of manufactures, and on articles of interchange with foreign nations, as well as on the means of subsistence of the people."—Mr. M. GIBSON seconded the amendment.—Mr. GLADSTONE said he had listened to the speeches of the hon. members with the most respectful attention, but at that late period of the session he thought it would be improper and inconvenient to enter upon the discussion of a subject which had been already amply debated, and which, in fact, had been considered closed for the present session. Much mischief might arise, if Ministers were to make any declarations as to what they might do next session with respect to matters so largely affecting the revenue of the country.—Mr. HUME then addressed the house in much the same strain as that of the mover and seconder.—Mr. BRIGHT made his maiden speech in support of the motion, contending that it was requisite to take every opportunity of urging those principles in that house, in which the rich were represented too well and the poor too little.—On a division, the motion was negatived by a majority of 52 to 25.—On the motion that the Speaker should leave the chair to go into committee, Mr. BORTHWICK moved for an address to her Majesty for copies of extracts of any correspondence which has taken place between the Governments of Great Britain and France, relative to the detention of Don Carlos in France. His object was to elicit from both sides of the house opinions as to the wrongs inflicted on Spain.—Mr. B. COCHRANE seconded the motion, and said he had been informed by Don Carlos himself, that the whole amount allowed for his establishment in France was only £1200 per annum. He was kept under the closest and most disagreeable restraint.—Sir R. PEEL said that the treatment of Don Carlos ought to be as lenient as was consistent with the object in view in keeping him in restraint. If Don Carlos would have given any security to France that he would not disturb the tranquillity of Spain—if Don Carlos would have consented to take up his residence in Austria—he would have been at once liberated. He hoped the hon. member would so far confide in her Majesty's Government as to allow his motion to be negatived without a division.

—Dr. BOWRING said there should be as little interference as possible in the affairs of Spain either on the part of England or France, neither country understanding the peculiarities of Spanish government, which was totally at variance with the central system of government in other countries of Europe.—Lord J. MANNERS defied the right hon. baronet or the French Government to justify the detention of Don Carlos in France. Even the most lax construction of the quadruple treaty could not sanction this proceeding, and he contended that no precedent could be adduced to justify it. The cause for which Don Carlos was at present suffering was the cause of religion, of good order, and of legitimacy.—Lord PALMERSTON said he was not surprised at the honourable gentleman introducing this motion, for under the present circumstances of Spain there existed no doubt a strong desire that Don Carlos should have a fair start in the general scramble. He concurred with the right hon. baronet as to the inexpediency of producing those papers.—Mr. BORTHWICK explained, and suffered his motion to be negatived without a division.—In reply to a question from Mr. HUME, Lord G. SOMERSET said that the commissioners for inquiring into the Custom-house frauds were still proceeding with their labours, though their progress was slow, owing to the difficulties in the way of getting at all the frauds which have been committed.—The house then went into committee. The sum of £821,000 was voted for the expenses of the war with China. Several other votes in supply were also agreed to—one, a vote of £5000 for the Caledonian Canal, led to some discussion, and a division, when the vote was carried by a majority of 137 to 13.—The house then resumed, and the committee obtained leave to sit again on Wednesday.—On bringing up the report of the West India Islands Relief Bill, Mr. MACKINNON said he was instructed by persons connected with the West Indies to make a strong remonstrance against the bill, as taxing the whole community for the benefit of a few individuals. He, therefore, suggested that the money should not be advanced, unless those who would derive benefit from it gave security for its repayment.—The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER said, the loss, in consequence of the earthquake, this money was intended to relieve, was partly public and partly private, and could not be apportioned. For this reason, therefore, and on the general principle that the state should come forward for the relief of private individuals under such circumstances, he could not accede to the suggestion.—After a short conversation the report was brought up. The third reading of the Irish Arms Bill was fixed for twelve o'clock, Wednesday, and the house adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

Lord MONTAGUE gave notice that he would bring the financial state of the country under the consideration of their lordships on Monday next.—The Earl of RODEN, in presenting a petition from the county of Down, praying that the agitation in Ireland for the repeal of the union should be put a stop to, and that the law of 1832, prohibiting the use of banners, &c., in public processions, should be repealed, gave a sketch of the alarming position in which the loyal Protestants of Ireland were placed, and expressed his opinion that Government should have adopted more decisive measures for preserving the tranquillity of the country. He thought the yeomanry should have been called out, which would have placed a large additional force at the disposal of the Government, and thus given confidence to those loyal men who now felt that their lives, families, and properties were in continual jeopardy.—The Duke of WELLINGTON said that his noble friend had not exaggerated the evils and inconveniences arising from the agitation in Ireland. He approved of the conduct of those parties in that country who sought to put down that agitation and to maintain the integrity of this mighty empire. He was willing to admit that there was a state of criminal agitation in Ireland, which had reduced it to the condition described by the noble earl; but on the other hand, the Government had done everything that could be done to check the progress of that agitation, and to guard against the evils which were likely to flow from it.—The Earl of WINCHESTER said that, if sedition and treason ever existed, it was to be found in the speeches and conduct of the individual at the head of the agitation in Ireland. He was, however, of opinion that the course pursued by the Government entitled it to the respect and approbation of the country. The Government had acted firmly, and, at the same time, with the utmost good feeling; and, if it had erred at all, it had erred on the right side. They might rely upon it that, if the law was subverted in Ireland, it would not be long before it would be subverted in England also.—The Earl of WICKLOW said, it would have been the duty of the Government to have suppressed the agitation, if it could have been clearly ascertained to have been illegal; but all the difficulty arose from the doubt of its illegality. Under such circumstances the Government had acted most judiciously.—The Marquis of CLANRICARDE said, that the true mode of checking agitation in Ireland was to improve the condition of the people; and he hoped the Government would inform them whether they had measures of that kind in contemplation: or, if not, what they imagined would be the result of the present state of affairs in Ireland.—Lord BROWNE said that the influx of capital would be of great advantage to Ireland, but it was impossible that that could take place while the agitation prevailed, and while the capitalist could have no security that there would not be a doctrine promulgated of "fixity of capital," as there was already promulgated a doctrine of "fixity of tenure," which meant simply the conversion of the tenant into the landlord. He was not afraid of the repeal meetings grossly exaggerated, and at all events he relied on the personal prudence of the agitators, that they would pass off in quiet. That was the highest praise he could afford them—personal prudence would induce them to preserve the peace. He praised the speech of Lord Roden as admirably suited to the occasion, but he doubted the propriety of calling out the yeomanry, as it was desirable that any collision should be avoided. He treated as ridiculous the repeal sympathisers of Paris, and could not believe that President Tyler had written the letter which had been attributed to him in support of the repeal of the union. With respect to the doctrine of "fixity of tenure," he had to observe that it was a doctrine more likely to be extensively followed out in England than in Ireland. It was a doctrine destructive and ruinous in its progress, and he, therefore, threw out the hint, that the doctrine should not be tolerated in any quarter of the empire, or it would prove destructive to the whole.—The Earl of GLENGALL said that every man possessed of property in Ireland had reason to be thankful to the noble lord for the speech he had just delivered.—The petition was then laid

upon the table, and some bills on the table having been forwarded a stage, their lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

On the order of the day for bringing up the report of the committee of supply being read, Mr. HUME brought the subject of the Custom-house frauds under the consideration of the house, and complained of the mode in which the commissioners of the Customs were appointed, for, out of the nine commissioners, there was but one who had ever been connected with trade. The commissioners should have been made individually responsible, and should have been discharged, as well as the subordinates. He concluded by moving an address to the Crown for a copy of the evidence taken before the commissioners appointed to inquire into the frauds in the collection of the revenue of Customs, in order that the extent and nature of the frauds may be known, and means adopted by Parliament to put an end to such proceedings, which were injurious both to the revenue and the fair trader. He protested against the house separating without the production of this evidence.—Mr. FOSTER seconded the motion, and concurred with the hon. member for Montrose in thinking that the commissioners themselves were the really blameable parties, and ought to have been dismissed.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said he had no wish to keep back any part of the evidence, but he felt that its premature publication would prevent the prosecution of offenders, and if he had so frustrated justice he was sure that Mr. HUME would be the first to condemn him for it. He was most anxious that the house and the public should know every fact connected with these transactions; and he could assure the house that every attention had been given by Government to the adoption of means to prevent the recurrence of similar frauds in future.—After some conversation, Mr. HUME said, as the production of evidence might defeat the ends of justice, he would withdraw his motion.—The report was then received.—Mr. T. DUNCOMBE then made a motion respecting the necessity of having all the orders of the Lords of the Treasury, the Board of Trade, and the Commissioners of Customs, relating to exportation and importation, entered in minute books, and lodged in the Long-room for public inspection; also that on the first of every month every new order made during the preceding month, by those authorities, be printed and furnished at a reasonable price.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER had no objection to acceding to the first part of the motion, but he could not grant the latter part.—On a division, the motion was defeated by a majority of 57 to 19.—The house was soon after counted out.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—WEDNESDAY.

The house did not sit.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The Coal-whippers Bill passed through committee, after considerable discussion of the various clauses.—Sir R. PEEL said it was not the intention of the Government to repeal the act preventing religious processions in Ireland during the present session. The act would expire at the close of the next session of Parliament, and of course the Government would consider whether it was necessary to give it a more extended operation. For his own part, he would feel great pleasure when the time should come rendering such an act wholly unnecessary.—Mr. S. CRAWFORD moved the second reading of the Landlord and Tenant (Ireland) Bill, the object of which was to compel the landlord to make allowances or compensation to the tenant for the improvements on his land.—Sir R. PEEL said he hoped that the hon. gentleman would not ask the Government to come to any decision now upon the subject. Whatever course the Government might think it necessary to take respecting the subject of landlord and tenant in Ireland, it was most important nothing should be left in a state of vagueness or uncertainty, but ample time should be afforded for the consideration of its details.—After a few observations from several hon. members, Mr. CRAWFORD thanked Sir R. PEEL for his pledge to take the question into his consideration, and should now ask leave to withdraw the bill.—The bill was then withdrawn.—The house then went into committee, and the usual vote of Exchequer bills was agreed to. The house then resumed.—Lord ELLIOT then moved the third reading of the Arms (Ireland) Bill.—Lord CLEMENTS moved as an amendment that it should be read a third time that day six months.—Captain BERNAL, in seconding the amendment, said it was singular that the present strong Government should find itself under the necessity of complimenting the Orangemen of Ireland, merely because they had not violated the law.—Mr. M. MILNES supported the bill as necessary precautionary measure, though he hoped it was not by an Arms Bill alone that the Government intended to govern Ireland.—Mr. B. WALL said the youngest member of that house would never again see so strong a Government as the present, and yet this Arms Bill was the only measure which it had carried up to the present period, which was so close to the termination of the session. It appeared from the charges of the judges in Ireland that this bill was unnecessary, and it also appeared, from the returns of crime, that outrages of a serious character had diminished nearly one-half. The hon. member expressed his intention to oppose the bill.—Mr. D'ISRAEL said that Sir R. PEEL had left his party without a guide as to its course of policy with respect to Ireland. He had obtained power in consequence of Lord Stanley's Registration Bill, and having obtained that power, he then turned round and virtually allowed that the former Government was right in opposing the very Registration Bill of Lord Stanley, which he had himself supported. The consequence was that, having left his party in the lurch, they were now in the position of supporting leaders without knowing the principles upon which they were acting. The present Government was acting as if Ireland were a theatre, and the repeal agitation a *divertissement* got up for the purpose of entertainment, and which was to close at the termination of the session. This do-nothing policy, this paralysis of statesmanship, was, he understood, to be attributed to a dissension in the Cabinet, a state of affairs from which nothing could be expected, for Ireland required some great man to take decisive steps to bring forward immediately some great remedial measures. The present measure he viewed as contemptible, and the opposition to it equally so, and he should, therefore, give no vote upon the question.—Colonel VERNER said that he was glad that justice had been done in both houses of Parliament to the conduct of the Protestants of Ireland, but at the same time he must say, that they were not satisfied with the apparent inaction of the Government.—Mr. C. BULLER repeated many of his former arguments against the bill, and contended that the general search for arms which it would give rise to, would be well calculated to produce collision and consequent insurrection against it. The state of Ireland called for great men and great measures, instead of which the Government were tinkering up the little measures of former little men, thus perpetuating the misgovernment of that country.—Mr. SMYTHE said he in a great measure agreed with Mr. Charles Buller, but his object in rising was to defend the course he felt himself called upon to pursue with regard to these Irish questions. They talked in that house of the intolerance of the Catholic religion, but he would defy any one to match the intolerance of the Treasury bench, though it did not exhibit itself so strongly, when its majorities could only be counted by units instead of by hundreds. He condemned the do-nothing policy of the Government, and said they ought to seek rather to disarm the minds than the hands of the Irish people.—Mr. SHEIL called upon the house to contrast the present state of Ireland with its condition under the influence of a Whig administration, and said that even at the period of Catholic emancipation the country was by no means so excited as it was at the present moment. He saw no reason to think that the agitation would subside, supported as it was by the Catholic clergy, who were gratuitously vilified as a low and degraded class in the other house of Parliament. He suggested the possibility of apportioning glebe houses and glebe lands to the Catholic clergy, which would create a sentiment of reciprocal sustenance between the Catholic church and the state. If ministers wished to govern Ireland well, they were bound upon questions exclusively Irish to consult the feelings of the majority of the Irish representatives; otherwise, if the Irish representatives were to be upon Irish questions swamped by English majorities, they might as well stay at home; for in that case, though possessing the power of expostulation, their votes would be worse than useless.—Sir R. PEEL wished to separate the consideration of the Arms Bill from the consideration of the general question of the state of Ireland, with which it had nothing to do, for the Arms Bill was framed in the last session of Parliament before the agitation in Ireland assumed its present aspect. The opponents of the bill had themselves supported a more stringent measure when brought forward by the late Administration, which was a proof that there was something in the state of Ireland which called for a different legislation from that which was applied to England. He disclaimed all idea of offering any insult to Ireland, he was only anxious to give greater security to life and property in that country. Neither did he propose unequal legislation for the two countries except so far as the circumstances of each were in themselves unequal. The right hon. baronet adverted to the speech of Mr. B. D'ISRAEL, and said that if his condemnation of the measure was so strong he ought not to have delayed the announcement of his disapprobation so very long, nor ought he to have refrained from voting, against a measure which he deemed so very injurious. Such a course was very strange on the part of a gentleman who so loudly condemned others for doing nothing. He viewed the state of affairs in Ireland with deep and anxious solicitude. He thought that the asperities arising from religious differences in that country were fast melting away, and that a better and more wholesome state of things was fast arising; but the agitation which had arisen threatened to defeat all his most ardent aspirations. In reference to the suggestion of Mr. SHEIL, as to giving glebe houses and glebe lands to the Catholic clergy, he asked how far such a suggestion was consistent with Mr. SHEIL's intention of supporting the motion made a short time since by Mr. WARD, respecting the re-distribution of the property of the Irish Church. No such compromise was then talked of; on the contrary they were told that nothing short of the re-distribution proposed would satisfy the people of Ireland, and yet now it was suggested that a much more modified measure would be accepted. The right hon. baronet concluded by stating that nothing should be left undone by the Government which could tend to preserve the integrity of the empire.—Mr. M. J. O'CONNELL said he had no expectation that the agitation in Ireland would cease, for it was founded upon just dissatisfaction with the Government.—The house then divided:—For the third reading, 125; against it, 59; majority, 66.—The bill was then read a third time and passed.—Sir J. GRAHAM announced that the County Courts Bill was dropped.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

Their lordships met at twelve, in order to give judgment on the validity of Irish Presbyterian marriages. Our learned Judges have given their opinion against the validity of these marriages; but Lord BROUGHAM

differed in opinion, and took a learned review of the older writers on the subject, concluding a most luminous judgment, and one of deep research, by expressing a hope that their lordships would give judgment for the plaintiff in error. If, however, they were not prepared to adopt that course, then he should recommend them not to give the judgment for the defendants in error until they had the assistance of the judges of the Ecclesiastical Courts, who exercised more especial cognizance on that particular subject.—Lord ABINGER agreed in opinion with the judges.—Lord CAMPBELL was clearly of opinion that the marriages that had taken place were valid marriages. He would advise their lordships to reverse the judgment pronounced in the courts of Ireland, and give it in favour of the Crown.—Lord BROUGHAM said that his learned and noble friend (Lord Denman) was of the same opinion as his noble and learned friend and himself, and would have been there to have stated his opinions but for the illness of Mr. Baron Alderson. He trusted, however, that he would have an opportunity of doing so.—On the motion of the LORD CHANCELLOR the further consideration of the case was adjourned *sine die*. The Lord Chancellor and Lord Cottenham have yet to give their opinions. The final decision in the case is looked forward to with great interest.—Their lordships met again at five o'clock. The Royal Assent was given by Commission to the Spirits (Ireland) Bill, Controverted Elections Bill, United Kingdom Militia Ballot Suspension Bill, the Stock-in-Trade Rating Bill, the Bills of Exchange Bill, several bills for continuing treaties with Mexico, Chile, Austria, &c., for the suppression of the slave trade, the Public Works Ireland Bill, Limitation of Actions (Ireland) Bill, Ross and Cromarty Jurisdiction Bill, and several road and local bills.—Their lordships then proceeded to general business.—The Arms (Ireland) Bill, the West India Islands Relief Bill, the Copyright Designs Bill, and several other Bills were brought up from the Commons and laid on the table. A petition gave rise to some debate on the Theatres Regulation Bill, but which, it was agreed, should be taken on the second reading.—The bill was then read a first time.—Lord BROUGHAM laid upon the table a bill for the purpose of suppressing sedition and seditious meetings in Ireland. The bill was similar to one which was found to answer in this country some years ago, and his reason for introducing it was in consequence of some insidious attempts made to corrupt the serjeants of the military forces in Ireland.—The Earl of WICKLOW approved of the bill; but Lord CAMPBELL said he would oppose it on the second reading.—The bill was read a first time; and Lord BROUGHAM gave notice that he would next day move that it be read a second time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

The Speaker took the chair at twelve o'clock.—The Ways and Means Report was brought up, and agreed to.—The Holyrood Park Bill was ordered to be read a third time to-morrow.—The Design Copyright Bill was read a third time and passed.—The house went into committee on the Irish Municipal Corporations Bill.—The house resumed.—Mr. G. A. Hamilton presented a petition against the return of Mr. Bright.—The Foreign Jurisdiction Bill was read a third time and passed.—The house was summoned to hear the royal assent given to various bills (see Lords).—Several petitions were presented. The Designs Copyright Bill was read a third time, and passed.—The Municipal Corporations (Ireland) Bill went through committee.—Mr. Gladstone moved the second reading of the Machinery Exportation Bill, and stated the reasons which he thought rendered the measure a judicious one.—The bill was read a second time, and the house went into committee on the Church of Scotland Benefices Bill.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

The Lord Chancellor took his seat at five o'clock.—Mr. Greene, from the Commons, brought up certain bills.—Lord CAMPBELL obtained leave for a select committee to be appointed to search the journals of the House of Commons, and report what proceedings had taken place respecting a bill which had been sent down from their lordships for regulating the succession to personal property in Scotland.—Lord BROUGHAM fully concurred in the motion. He then withdrew the bill for the suppression of seditious meetings in Ireland, having discovered that there was a local act in Ireland which would answer the end. The house then went into Committee on the Theatres Regulation Bill.—Lord BEAUMONT moved to expunge the clause prohibiting the performance of Shakspeare's plays to any but patent theatres. The clause was postponed, and the other clauses were agreed to, and the report ordered to be received on Monday.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

The Speaker took the chair at twelve o'clock.—The Consolidated Fund Bill was read a second time, as was also the Exchequer Bills Bill.—On the motion for the house resolving itself into committee on the Exportation of Machinery Bill Colonel SIDTHORPE moved as an amendment that it be committed that day six months. He did not wish to say anything personally offensive to the right hon. gentleman, but he could not help saying that he wished to God the President of the Board of Trade was exported with the machinery. (Loud laughter.)—Mr. SHEPPARD seconded the amendment.—After considerable discussion the house divided, when there appeared—For going into committee, 40; For the amendment, 15; Majority, 25. The house then went into committee, Mr. Greene in the chair. The several clauses were agreed to without discussion, and the house resumed.—The house then went into committee on the Fisheries Bill.—Mr. B. B. ROCHÉ addressed Sir R. PEEL, and inquired whether Lord Brougham would have the support of the Government in his promised introduction of a bill changing the venue in Ireland—a sort of coercion bill for that unfortunate country.—Sir R. PEEL, at some length, assured the hon. gentlemen that the bill was not sanctioned by Government. He trusted he would not be called upon to pronounce an opinion with respect to the bill, but he did not hesitate to say that he should have no inclination to support it as a Government measure. He trusted that the hon. gentleman would feel satisfied with the answer he had thus given.—Mr. ROCHÉ was agreeably satisfied with the reply.—The Slave Trade Suppression Bill was ordered to be committed on Tuesday next. The remainder of the evening was occupied with the committee on the bill to give effect to the Treaty of Washington, for the apprehension of offenders in America and England mutually; the third reading of the Customs Bill, and the report on the Irish Municipal Corporations Bill, on each of which a debate took place.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—SATURDAY.

Their lordships met at twelve o'clock.—The Coroners Bill was read a third time and passed.—Lord MONTAGUE laid on the table the resolutions relating to the revenue, which it is his intention to propose on Monday.—Mr. Green and others brought up from the Commons the Sudbury Commission Bill; the Grand Jury Presentment (Ireland) Bill; the Poor Relief (Ireland) Bill; the Coal Whippers Bill; the Church of Scotland Benefices Bill; and the Customs Bill.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—SATURDAY.

The Speaker took the chair at a quarter past twelve o'clock.—The Consolidated Fund Bill passed through committee; report on Monday. The Sudbury Commission Bill; the Attorneys and Solicitors Bill; the Grand Jury Presentment (Ireland) Bill; the Coal Whippers Bill; and the Customs Bill were read a third time and passed.—The order of the day for the third reading of the Machinery Exportation Bill was read and discharged. It is intended to add the provisions of that measure to the Customs Bill. Adj.

CHESS.

Solution to problem No. 33.

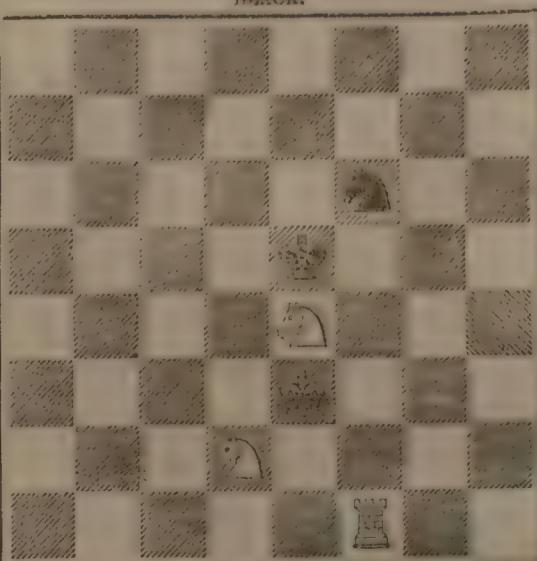
WHITE. Kt takes Kt at K B 6th ch. Q takes Kt P ch. B to K R 6th ch. Pawn mates.

BLACK. K to B'sq. K takes Q. K takes Kt.

PROBLEM, No. 34.
(By Clericus Delgovitiae.)

White to mate in three moves.

BLACK.



WHITE.

Solution in our next.

"Clericus Delgovitiae" has also favoured us with a solution to our problem, No. 26, in eight moves, as follows:

WHITE. Q to Q Kt 8th ch. Q to Q B 8th ch. Q to Q B 7th ch. Q to Q B 6th ch. Q to Q B 7th ch. Q to Q R 6th ch. Q to Q R 3rd ch. Q to Q B 5th mate.

BLACK. K to Q R 3rd. K to Q Kt 3rd. K to Q R 4th. K to Q R 5th. K moves. K moves.

or, BLACK. K to Q B 3rd. K to Q Kt 2nd. K to Q R 3rd.

The remainder of the moves as above.

We have received various solutions to problem No. 31, all in eight moves (the given number), from "D. H.," "Clericus," &c.; but one from "Edward," in seven moves, appears to be very good:

WHITE. R takes R P ch. Q to Q 6th ch. Kt to Q B 4th ch. Q takes P ch. R to K B 6th ch. R takes Q. P takes P, mates.

If K goes to R 2nd at the second move, mate is still given in seven moves.

THE BENTINCK.

This magnificent steam-ship is now moored in the river, off Blackwall, and a more glorious burthen has never been borne by our Thames. She is the property of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, whose patriotic efforts to shorten the distance between Europe and the East so thoroughly deserve the success that has attended them. The vast benefit conferred upon Great Britain and her Oriental possessions by the establishment of the mails to the Levant, and thence to India, has been most materially extended by the formation of the new packet stations at Ceylon, Madras, and Calcutta, and we have little doubt that ere long the commercial necessities of Great Britain will induce this company to extend the line to Hong-Kong. The advantages of the new route have been now sufficiently felt to obviate any necessity for commentary. By the old mode of transmission a letter or passenger seldom reached any of the presidencies in less time than four or five months, making an interval of from eight to ten months before an interchange of communication could be effected between Great Britain and the Indian possessions; whereas now Calcutta has been brought within less than forty, and Madras within about thirty-five days' post of London.

The Bentinck is intended to ply between Calcutta and Suez, touching at Madras, Ceylon, and Aden; she is admirably adapted for this voyage, being as compact as she is colossal, and every contrivance which art and arrangement could suggest having been adopted to create and continue the ventilation of the vessel. The length of the ship from the head to the taffrail is 250 feet; her breadth is 40 feet; her depth 31 feet; and she measures—including the spar-deck—2020 tons. Like all the other larger class vessels of this company, the Bentinck is fitted with water-tight iron bulkheads, by which her hold is divided into a number of water-tight compartments. The advantages of this arrangement are of a most important nature. The bulkheads materially strengthen the vessel, and effectually prevent her from sinking in case of springing a leak, as no more water can enter her in such a case as would be sufficient to fill to the water-line the particular compartment in which the leak may occur. Had such means been adopted on board some of the steam-boats which have recently been lost—the Pegasus, for instance—the immense and fearful sacrifice of human life might have been prevented. Besides this important protection the Bentinck is fitted with the patent paddle-box life-boats, and has a complete apparatus, including a powerful force-pump, for extinguishing fire instantaneously in any part of the ship. She also is fitted with Mr. Williams's smoke-consumers, which prevent the issue of smoke from the funnels.

The interior arrangements of the Bentinck are especially elegant, commodious, and complete. She possesses accommodation for 102 cabin passengers, having 20 single cabins, 22 double cabins, and 12 family and general cabins. They are fitted up with every attention to comfort and convenience; and, above all, light and ventilation, so desirable in tropical climates, have been abundantly provided. Each has its marble-covered basin-stand, mirrors, drawers, writing apparatus, &c. Venetian blinds are inserted in the upper part of the doors, and, wherever possible, in the sides of the cabins also; and plates of perforated zinc, and all manner of contrivances, are introduced to ensure a constant circulation of wholesome and refreshing drafts of air. The spar-deck forms a magnificent walk, the full length of the ship, with convenient seats abait. The main-deck, below, is also comparatively open and airy, and forms, with the houses on each side, a spacious and well-lighted arcade, which may be resorted to in showery or boisterous weather. The principal cabin or saloon, under the quarter-deck, is a large square apartment, well lighted from the deck, and from the stern and side windows. It affords room for 100 persons to be seated commodiously at the tables; is lofty, and differs somewhat from those usually constructed, being nearly square; and free from the inconvenience of the several berths entering immediately into it, as it occupies the whole width of the vessel in the stern, and is upwards of 30 feet each way, having, besides large stern windows, spacious ports on each side, thus giving abundance of light and air, and a full view of the sea in nearly every direction. The decorations of the saloon consist of several highly-interesting views of Cabul, Ghuznee, &c., painted, or rather enamelled, on slate. The gildings are gorgeous, and all the fittings are correspondingly superb. The ladies' saloon is quite an unique apartment. It is entered by the side of the staircase, and presents a quiet, pleasing contrast to the more brilliant decorations of the grand saloon. This room, and the range of cabins adjoining it, are appropriated to the use of ladies exclusively.

A wide passage communicates with the state cabins, and terminates with a good flight of stairs, spreading each way, at the top, to the upper deck. Amongst the other contrivances for ministering to the health, comforts, or luxury of oriental voyagers, are cold, hot, and shower baths; and, for their intellectual recreation, a well-selected library has been provided for the saloon.

The engines, two in number, were manufactured by Fawcett, Preston, and Co., of Liverpool. The power, 540 horse, having cylinders of 78 inches diameter, and 8 feet stroke, which are fitted and cased over. The side beams are about 8 tons weight each; and the framings, which are of a very handsome pattern, are of the same pattern as the late President steam-ship's engines; and have, fitted in a case, to match the general appearance of the engine, on the starboard side, a counter, for showing the number of revolutions of the engines, which corresponds with a timepiece, fitted in Gothic cases—the style of the framing.

The condensers are of a novel description, but their action is very satisfactory, the exhaustion, as shown by the vacuum gauges, being 28 lb. The air-pumps contain nothing novel.

The boilers, four in number, two forward and two aft, are fitted and cased in front, and have four furnaces in each, with patent smoke-burners. The steam pipes run close to the deck, and are 18 inches in diameter, fitted and cased with canvas, with stop valves, by which one or more boilers may be kept from working, in case of repair or accident. Working steam, 5 lb. per square inch, and consuming 6 lb. pounds of ordinary coal per horse power per hour.

The engine-room is divided into two compartments by a perforated platform, on which the engineers stand while working the engines, having the starting bars, throttle, injection, and expansion-valve handles within reach.

The engines were first tried in the Coburg Dock, Liverpool;

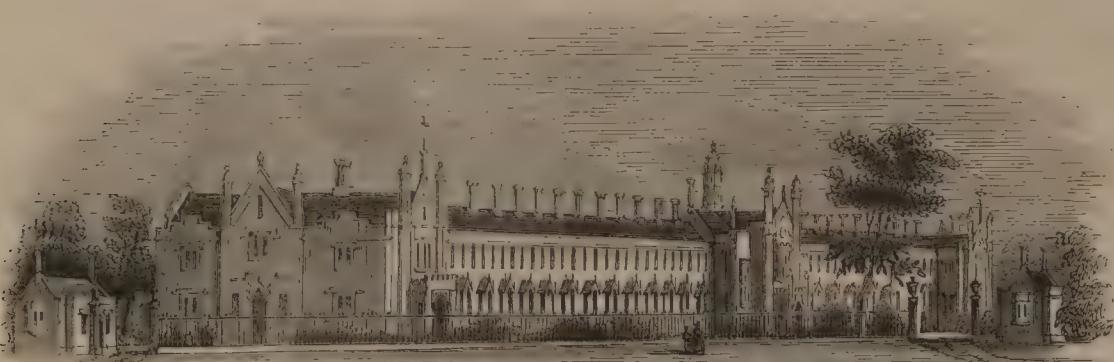


THE BENTINCK STEAMER.

June 26th, since which time they have increased two revolutions per minute, them making but 14, at present 16½ nearly.

The Bentinck is commanded by Captain Kellock, an officer of great experience, who has made many voyages to India, and whose skill as a seaman is equalled only by his eminent social qualities. She will proceed from Southampton on the 24th of August, for Calcutta, via the Cape of Good Hope, touching at Gibraltar, Cape de Verde Islands, the Cape, Mauritius, Ceylon, and Madras, and will

start from Calcutta on her first trip for Madras, Ceylon, and Suez, on the 15 December next, and will thenceforward continue to ply on the line between India and Suez, in conjunction with her sister vessel, the Hindostan, which has already been for some time on that station. The brief period of time in which her voyage is likely to be accomplished may be calculated from the fact that her average speed on her passage from Dublin to Southampton was 13 miles an hour, and occasionally she ran 14 miles per hour.



THE BUTCHERS' ALMSHOUSES, WALHAM GREEN.

On Tuesday and Wednesday the third annual Fancy Fair and *Fête Champêtre*, in aid of the funds subscribed for the further erection of almshouses for decayed master butchers, was held on the pleasant spot of ground belonging to the institution, situate at Walham-green, Fulham. There was also a grand exhibition by the West London Floricultural Society.

The grounds, which are naturally picturesque, were fitted up with a temporary ball-room, a profusion of seats and marques, flags, &c. The amusements were varied and highly entertaining. There were German sileur, a Wizard of the North, dancing on the tight-rope, antipodean exercises, glee singing, &c. During the day the family of Lord Ravensworth, the family of the Bishop of London, the Hon. Miss Little, and many other distinguished personages and families visited the grounds, and expressed their unqualified approbation.



THE NEW AMERICAN LINE-SHIP VICTORIA.

Not the least pleasing sight was that of the old pensioners sitting outside their comfortable homes. In the busiest part of the day there could not have been less than 6000 persons present; and the liberal purchases of the visitors at the different stalls must have greatly contributed towards the funds. The flowers and plants were of the rarest and richest characters, and were well worthy the silver cups and silver medals which the successful competitors carried off. Two splendid bands were in attendance, and played several popular airs.

The Butchers' Charitable Institution was established in October, 1828, for the relief of aged and distressed master butchers, their widows, and orphans: 99 pensioners have already been admitted, of which 51 are now enjoying the charity. The almshouses above represented are in course of erection, only a portion having yet been completed. The design is in the old English style.

The plan consists of a decorated centre, and two wings, with projecting ends. The centre has an ornamental clock-tower; a lofty embellished gable, flanked with octangular turrets; three enriched bay-windows, and entrance porch; and the ends have correspondent details. The building and grounds will be enclosed within iron railings, and at the principal entrances will be erected neat lodges. The entire design is highly creditable to the architects, Messrs. Winterbottom and Sands, of Fulham.

THE NEW AMERICAN LINE-SHIP VICTORIA.

This magnificent vessel has recently made her first passage to this country from New York, where she was built, her architect being her captain—Morgan; and a superb work of structure and design she unquestionably presents. Her extreme length is 170 feet, breadth 36 feet, and depth of hold 22 feet; and she is rated at over 1000 tons. She is named after our beloved Sovereign, and at her head is a whole-length figure of her Majesty, of life-size.

The Victoria presents several important novelties in her construction, which are fine specimens of ship-building skill. The following are her principal dimensions:—Length, 170 feet; beam, 36 feet; depth of hold, 22 feet; burthen, 1000 tons. It required 34 tons of iron, and 6 tons of copper, besides a great number of treenails, to build her; she weighed, when completed, 2,000,000 lb.; 24 tons of hemp to make her rigging; and she spreads something over an acre of canvas. Her mainmast, from the royal truck to the keelson, is 155 feet. There is a good library in the forecastle for the sailors; and she sails on temperance principles entirely.

The American liners have long been noted for the completeness of their interior fittings; and the joiner's work of the Victoria must add to this national reputation. The chief cabin, or saloon, is lined with satin wood, in panels, banded with rose and zebra woods, and American bird's-eye maple; and the ceiling is in white and gold. The seats at the dining-table are ingeniously contrived for the comfort of sitting to the table or turning away from it; the supports of the back-rail are metal uprights, made to hinge below the seat, and thus to admit of being turned over either of the edges. The carpet is well chosen; and, altogether, the appointments of the saloon are in handsome and correct taste. The ladies' cabin is distinguished by the extreme elegance of the fittings; indeed, no drawing-room or boudoir on *terra firma* presents a nicer specimen of decorative art, or appropriate upholstery, than does this *bijou* of ship-joinery. The style of the apartment is that of Louis Quatorze or Quinze, in the most delicate white and gold, the carved framework of the panels being well executed. The *meubles* are in correspondent taste; the couches, *fauteuils*, &c., being stuffed in silk damask of exquisite pattern and colour—light blue and white, with carpet to match. There is a centre table of choice white marble. The apartment is lit through ground glass; and one of the large panes bears a picturesque view of Windsor Castle, and at the opposite end is Buckingham Palace, surrounded by the rose, shamrock, and thistle. The chastely elegant finish of the entire apartment is remarkably pleasing. The decorator has not, however, lavished all his taste upon this apartment, for the berths are fitted *en suite*: the ceiling is in white and gold, and the handles of the doors are of glass.

On Saturday last this beautiful ship, then lying in the St. Katherine Docks, was inspected by a distinguished party of visitors; and the vessel, being dressed out for the occasion with various national flags, presented a very gay appearance. Mr. Lawrence, the principal steward, conducted the arrangements. Prince Albert's band was stationed on the quarter-deck, and played selections from "Alma," and a variety of other pieces, &c. The company were received by Captain Morgan, and consisted of some of the leading nobility, members of the *corps diplomatique*, influential merchants, and other gentlemen connected with the United States and the City of London. Among the persons of distinction present were his Grace the Duke of Sutherland, the Ladies Gower, Lord Blantyre, the Belgian Minister and Madame Van de Weyer; the Portuguese Minister, Baron de Moncorvo, and lady; the American Minister, Mr. Everett, and Miss Everett; the American Consul, Colonel Aspinwall and lady, Sir John, Lady, and Miss Hall; the Hon. Abbott Lawrence, member of the American Congress, Mrs., and Miss Laurence; Joshua Bates, Esq., and lady; W. Tooke, &c. After inspecting the ship, and which called forth general expressions of admiration, the numerous party sat down to a *déjeuner*, consisting of all the delicacies of the season, which the captain had provided on the occasion, the band on deck performing the national airs of England and America, and other animating pieces. The first toast proposed was that of her Majesty Queen Victoria. This was given by Mr. Everett with a degree of warmth and good feeling, and a felicity of diction, that elicited much applause, the honourable gentleman observing that, in the endeavours of his countrymen to produce a barque in every way complete, giving her the best of workmanship and the best of materials, the importance of a good name—as laid down by Shakespeare—had not been lost sight of; and hence the imposing one adopted. The health of the President was next proposed in suitable terms, and to which an appropriate reply was volunteered by Colonel Aspinwall. The health of Captain Morgan was given by the Duke of Sutherland; and, after some other popular toasts had been disposed of, the party broke up, evidently much gratified with the novelties of the day, and the very hospitable reception given them by the worthy commander.

ATTEMPTED MURDER.—On Tuesday last a labouring man named Blissard, residing at Chiswick, attempted to murder his son, by striking at his head with a grass hook. The head was nearly severed from the body, but the unfortunate man still survives, and refused to charge his father who now remains in custody. The affray arose from a quarrel with the son's wife.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE LONDON AND BIRMINGHAM RAILWAY.—A shocking accident, resulting in the death of a man named John Robins, a labourer employed on this line of railway, occurred to the down mail train to Birmingham on Saturday night last, within two miles and a half of the Roade station, and nearly midway between London and Birmingham. It appears that the train in question was proceeding at its usual rate of speed, about twenty-five miles an hour, when the engine driver observed at some distance ahead an object apparently crossing the line. The moon was shining very brightly at the moment, and on nearing the spot it was distinctly seen to be a man seated, apparently asleep, on one of the rails of the down line. The engine-man immediately applied the whistle two or three times, the breaks were put in requisition, and every endeavour used to stay the progress of the carriages, but in vain. The poor fellow was not awakened by the alarm, and the buffer of the engine knocking him down, the wheels of the locomotive first and successively of several carriages passed over his legs, nearly separating them from the trunk. The train was backed a quarter of a mile, and the remains of the poor fellow were soon discovered. He was not dead, but the injuries he had received on various parts of his body and head were of such a nature as to preclude the possibility of his life being saved. The York mail train came up within a few minutes of the melancholy occurrence, and the poor man having been placed in one of the carriages, was conveyed to the Roade station. On being taken out, one of his legs, which held only by the integuments, fell from his body. He was, however, still alive, and a policeman employed at the station, on looking at him, instantly recognised him as one of the labourers employed by Messrs. Grissell and Peto, the contractors, at the new works carrying on at Wolverton. He mentioned his name, John Robins, to those around, and the dying man, raising his eyes, made a motion of his head, appearing to signify an assent, and almost immediately after expired. It is supposed that the poor fellow must have been drinking rather freely, and becoming overpowered, sat down on the rail and fell asleep. He has been employed on the railway nearly ten years, and has left a wife and six children. The shock occasioned by passing over the deceased was distinctly felt by the passengers in several carriages.



LE DELIRE D'UN PEINTRE.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

No doubt the story of Pygmalion and his ivory statue suggested the design of this charming *petit ballet* to the improving fancy of M. Perrot, who wisely transferred it to the canvas, the vivifying of which by the immortal Fanny was never surpassed, if equalled, by any moving piece of poetry in the world. *Le Délire* that she produces is not confined to the poor artist merely whom her beauty has captivated: all who look upon her become at once suddenly entranced in a fascination like unto his; and whether she be in the picture-frame as a "mutum poema," or on the wings of her obedient volition as a flying muse, wonder and delight are equally called upon "to gaze and adore." Fanny Elssler is decidedly the greatest *artiste* in her profession—hers is a perfection which we may call "facta ad unguem" of her little toe. Perrot's pantomime in this ballet is exquisite.

BATTY'S AMPHITHEATRE.

MADAME LEJARS.

This delightful equestrian is not only remarkable for her own wonderful performances, but for the extraordinary invention she is the motive of in others who would attempt to describe them in befitting epithets. To compare her to one of the CHARITES were nothing: she is the three in one, and as the bills say, "from her grace and artistic skill," is "surnamed THE TAGLIONI OF THE RING, THE DUVERNAY OF THE SADDLE, AND THE ELSSLER OF THE MENAGE!" This is a compound compliment with a vengeance; but she deserves it all; for more finish was never yet exhibited, even on the boards, by any *dansatrice* (not to say on the bare back of a cantering horse), than by Madame Lejars. To describe her innumerable feats of grace, activity, and self-possession is impossible; suffice it to say that, rapidly whirled round as she is, she never for a moment offends the eye by an awkward gesture, or causes you to be solicitous for her safety. She literally floats in the air, although apparently touching the galloping steed, and impresses one with the idea that she could remain there at will even if her footing were displaced. She is a miracle.

MONOPOLY OF PATENT THEATRES.

The following petition from Mr. Macready to the House of Commons was presented to the House of Commons by Sir James Graham, on the 1st inst.: "The Petition of William Charles Macready, of Clarence-terrace, Regent's Park, in the County of Middlesex, an Actor of Plays,

"Humbly sheweth,

"That your petitioner has, from early youth, devoted his time to the study and representation of the plays of Shakspere and other dramatic poets. That, in the exercise of his profession as an actor, your petitioner has had constant opportunities of observing the practical effect and operation of the patents granted to the Theatres Royal Drury-lane and Covent-garden, of both which theatres he has also been at different times the sole lessee and manager.

"That the rights and duties implied in those patents, granted for the exclusive performance of plays, were, for the public benefit and the advancement of dramatic literature, delegated in the first instance to men selected on account of their peculiar qualification for the trust, their theatrical talent and experience, their proficiency and interest in their art—to wit, Sir William Davenant, the dramatic author, Booth, Wilkes, Cibber, Doggett, and other actors of repute. That these patents or trusts have been permitted, contrary to their import and intent, to fall into, or be transferred to, the charge of persons wholly inexperienced in theatrical affairs, generally unacquainted with dramatic literature, and confessedly ignorant of all appertaining to the dramatic art. That these persons have, in consequence, used their trust as a mere piece of property, letting it out to any adventurer who would hire it, without reference to the character or capacity of the individual, or to any other consideration than the price to be obtained. That, by these means all kinds of degrading exhibitions, tending not to humanize and refine, but to brutalize and corrupt, the public mind, have been introduced upon the patent stage; with which practices of licentiousness and habits of debauchery, unknown at places of theatrical entertainment in any other civilized country, have also, by the same system, been connected as matters of profit and gain.

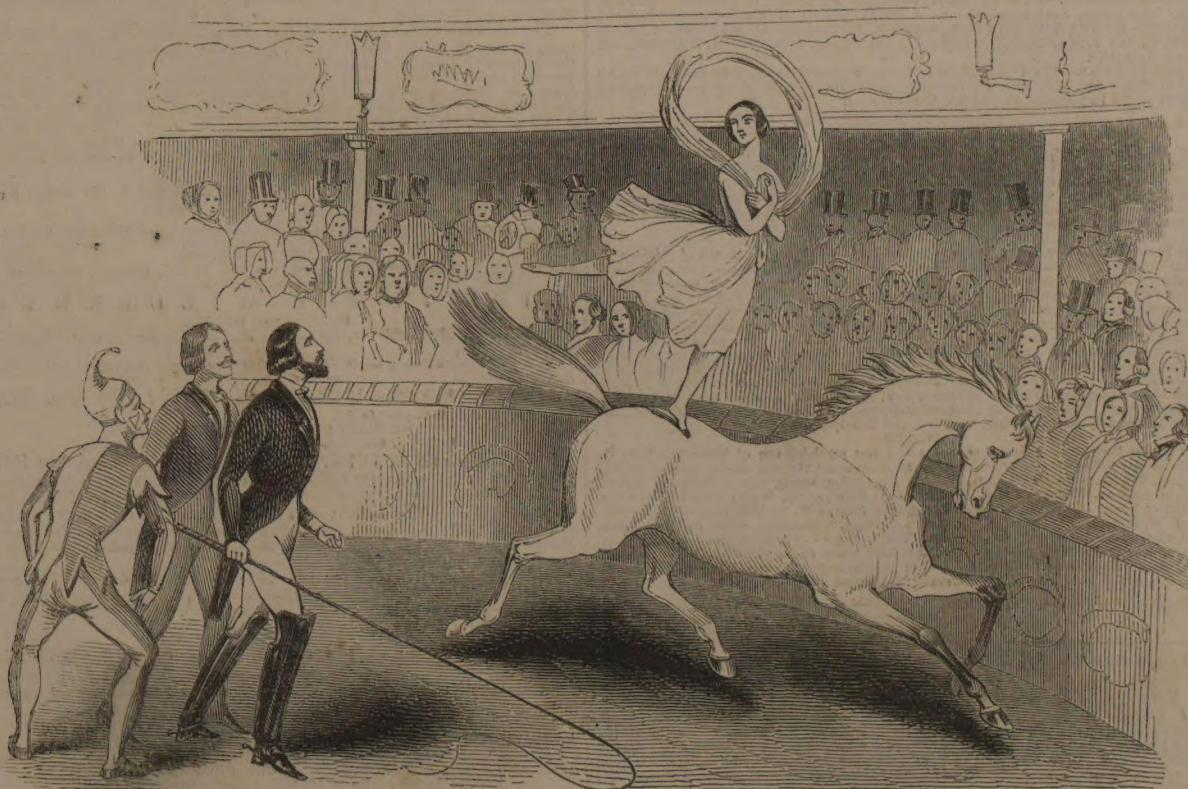
"That such misapplication of these patents is an abuse of an important public trust, and a national scandal; and your petitioner is prepared to prove that the persons in whom these exclusive privileges are now vested are, for these reasons, unworthy to possess them—supposing your honourable house should be of opinion that any stronger proof of their unworthiness and incapacity is needed than the condition to which they have reduced the two patent theatres.

"That such condition has been caused by their own misconduct, and is not attributable to the public disregard of dramatic entertainments, is fully shown, as your petitioner submits, by the history of his own connection with those establishments, in capacity of lessee and manager; for in the year 1837, when, through the mismanagement of the patentees and their tenants, the Covent-garden Theatre was sunk to the lowest point of public contempt, your petitioner undertook its direction, and in two seasons it not only attained a high character for its dramatic representations and its regulations in regard to decency and good order, but became a place of great public resort. In like manner in 1841 your petitioner undertook the management of Drury-lane Theatre, when it was in a similar state of degradation, and in two years he succeeded in rendering that establishment also a place of general and respectable resort, and an instrument of public instruction, as presenting the highest class of theatrical representations. And your petitioner submits that the absurdity of these monopolies is further established by reference to the position of Drury-lane Theatre, when he became its lessee, at which time, with a patent right of preventing elsewhere the performance of the masterpieces of Shakspere and other great poets, it was unable to present them itself, having been specially re-furnished for, and exclusively devoted to, musical concerts, announced in a foreign language, and chiefly performed by foreign musicians.

"That, in his management of both the patent theatres, as aforesaid,

your petitioner endeavoured, at a great expense of time, labour, and money,

to make the patents available to the purposes for which they were originally granted, and always to keep in view the great aim and object of the drama, and that he always found his efforts responded to by the public in general; but that, being unable as lessee of either theatre to meet such demands of the patent-holders, as the great debts and encumbrances entailed upon them by the before-described mis-management and abuse of a public trust had made necessary, he has been obliged to relinquish the manage-



MADAME LEJARS

ment of both; and thus your petitioner is brought to this pass, that whereas these patent-holders are not able either by themselves or their tenants to maintain the national drama in their theatres, yet they are armed by law with power to prevent your petitioner from exercising that his art and calling in any other theatre, and to declare that, unless he live on such terms as they may prescribe to him, he shall not, by his industry and the use of such abilities as he may possess, live at all.

"Your petitioner therefore humbly prays your honourable house to take his grievance into consideration, and provide such remedy as in your wisdom shall seem fit...

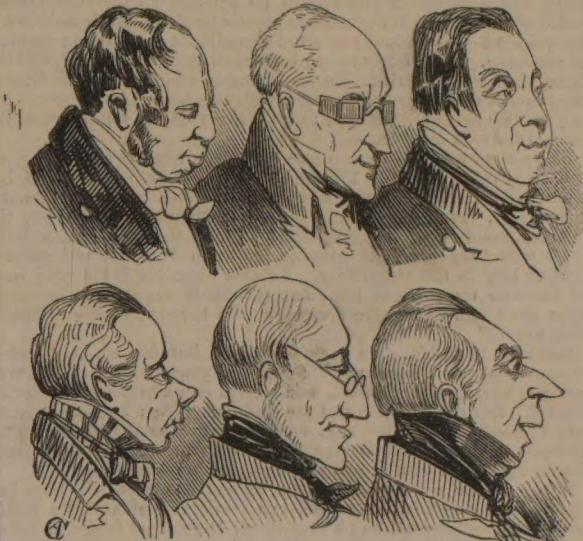
WILLIAM CHARLES MACREADY."

This petition was also presented to the House of Lords on Tuesday night by Lord Beaumont, upon which occasion the Earl of Glencairn thought proper to assert that "anything so full of vanity, self-sufficiency, and absurdity he had never heard read before." We leave it to our readers to decide between the petitioner and the senator.

HEADS FROM AN OMNIBUS.

"Twelve years ago! Is it possible? It seems scarcely more than so many months." How common is this kind of exclamation when we see boys grown up to manhood and misses become mothers. How reluctantly we acknowledge even to ourselves that we are "getting old." How blind to the insidious crows' feet radiating upon that "dear face," which we daily contemplate at the matinal shave!

What a variety of excuses do we frame for the appearance of the first gray hair; attributing it to the curling-tongs or to the effects of last year's influenza, for, as to its having any right, legal or natural, in our "young" head, the idea is ridiculous—and the unwelcome intruder is plucked out with a tug that does credit to our philosophy.



How old Time must chuckle at our self-imposition, acting as if we imagined that he would forget or overlook us, because we silly rub out his first mark.

Strange it is that this short-sightedness of self-esteem does not extend its palliating influence when our friends are the objects. No! Clear as noon-day is the growing baldness of one, the wrinkles of another, and the visible "breaking-up" of a third.

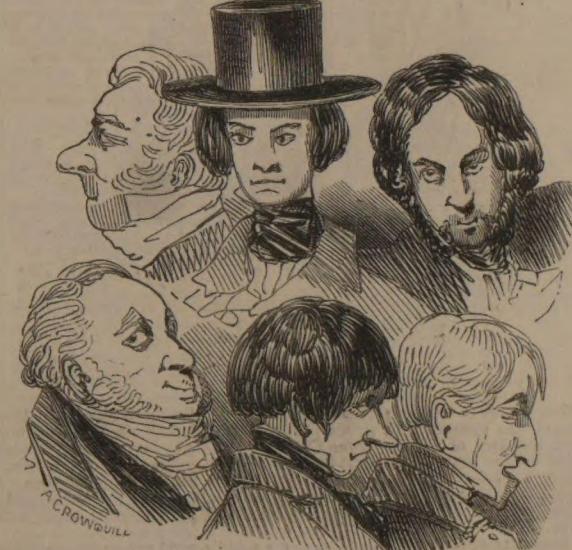
Our children alone convince us, at last, that we are no longer juvenile.

The eldest boy's whiskers, or a wordy war about the street-door key, will infallibly open the eyes; or, perhaps, an agreeable young man is constantly singing duets with your eldest daughter, which ends in an *overture* on his part for the young lady's hand—and, should you accord, you eventually become a grandfather, which is, of course, a remarkably good joke; but, alas! it proves the finishing stroke, the *coup de grace* of your long "tottering" youth. In vain, henceforth and for ever, are your struggles; you incontinently become one of the "old people."

How every body considers this to be the singular case of every body else!

We plead guilty!—for, although we are yet a youth, our contemporaries do certainly grow grey, and we occasionally see a pair of spectacles pocketed on the sly, all of which forcibly reminds us that we remember the last great comet too distinctly!

The foregoing reflections arose as we took our places in our morning conveyance, which has, indeed, proved a good indicator of Time's progress.



Residing a few miles from town, the passengers are regular first morning customers, and have become acquaintances from an uninterrupted association of twelve years. Twelve years! is it possible? Yes! and our doubts are reduced to a certainty. At the beginning of that period the majority of them were young men. How changed are they now! The gay, rattling stock-broker, the retailer of city jokes, and the rapid enunciator of the jargon of "the Alley"—the winner of boat races, and the bragger of his wine feasts and bacchanalian orgies—is now bloated and feeble, tremulous and shattered, his eye watery, his hair prematurely gray. With what a tone of conscious degradation he apologises for stopping to take some potent stimulant before he starts, the effect of which fleets in a few minutes, producing a feverish, unhealthy craving for more. "Oh! that a man should put an enemy into his mouth to steal away his brains!"

The next was once the buck of the lot—the lady-killer—the unexceptionable kid-glove man. Time has treated him more tenderly. His foppery has calmed down to a scrupulous neatness. His hat, no longer of the last fashion, exhibits an economical brushing, with the slightest possible degree of wear. This may be accounted for from the supposition that the gay Lothario has become a Benedict; at least we infer so from the sweet little girl sitting on his knee, and the chubby little boy who kissed her on our departure.

His neighbour has been gradually getting into full bloom for some years. He was formerly a fat, fair young man, with habits evidently gastronomical. He has now many tavern scores marked upon his brow, and presents a most inconvenient expanse of waistcoat for a

travelling companion. His race in the world has been to him one long course of dinners.

Close beside him sits the regular plodding city man—quiet and respectable, possessing great faith in the firmness of his own banker—an automaton ready-reckoner—an iron safe—who knows more of the price of tallow than the affairs of Greece. He is one of those who quietly accumulate money, living "closely," with the inane vanity of dying worth a plum!

How unlike his opposite friend in spectacles. A nervous speculator, worn to bone and parchment by feverish anxiety, who closes his books at midnight to pass the dreamy hours till break of day, rolling uneasily about in a troubled sea of hopes and fears. Too intently occupied in his own absorbing thoughts to be communicative, and eager to rush to his office or the "lanc" to watch the revolving wheel of fickle Fortune.

That snug, gentlemanly old man, lately transformed from a clerk to a partner in the "Firm"—and who boasts of his coming to town with three half-pence in his pocket, is the least changed of all the company. His life has been a path of peace and smoothness, marked out by ledger lines; industry and careful calculation have worked the sum of his happiness—and he has proved it too. He is a good man—"errors excepted."

The gentleman who has just crawled in with a gouty shoe and a crutch-stick was, in our remembrance, a man of bats and stumps, frequently appearing with his cricketing shoes rolled up in his flannel jacket—learned in long stops, round and straight bowling, &c. We fear he has notched his last game. Time has battered the batter—and his stumps are worthless. To offer to "give a ball" to such a gouty subject would be an insult.

The old man who has gradually shed his teeth since our acquaintance, although his tongue retains its pristine vigour—the eternal rattle of which we think must have greatly tended to the demolition of his grinders—has gradually resolved himself into a mumbling mummy of reference. He perfectly remembers us all before we shaved, and our fathers before we married. He was formerly a butcher—some time in the reign of Queen Anne, if we may judge by his reminiscences. He is quite independent, but goes to town every day to watch round the market and look at the meat.

The person with the solemn face and large nose is something, we believe in the "Bank." Time has woefully changed that face, but kindly left untouched that magnificent nose, of which he is not a little proud, invariably introducing it, or thrusting it in, upon the slightest mention of anything theatrical, as the cause of a link-boy's mistaking him one evening for John Kemble, and politely lighting him to the stage-door. As this anecdote is his only one, we know no more about him, but charitably suppose he is one of those good and inoffensive creatures who throughout life "follow their noses."

Seated next to him is a man who lived but for his *whiskers*— "happy, happy, happy pair!" fippy, but good-natured; who was perfectly horrified at a parcel, and carried an umbrella as slender as himself. But the whiskers and the pride are gone; he now encumbers himself with a blue bag, containing tops and bottoms, rucks, Howqua, and toys, all for the little troop of urchins that greet him on his arrival with shouts of welcome.

In the corner sits one whom we remember a pert, silly boy, but who is now a married man with one "encyclopedia" of a child. Formerly a retailer of, and a sneer at, the foolish follies of other people, who talked of their "prodigies" of children, he is now an eternal babbler of his darling's precocity, its wonderful sayings, and its astonishing powers of mind and memory; in fact, he is one of a large brotherhood!

The last is the most changed of all. He was gay and well to do in the world; but he ventured on the wide sea of commercial speculation and was wrecked. He rescued some trifles of his wealth, and still hovers about the fatal spot of his ruin, occasionally retrieving a fragment that inspires him with a hope that more may be ultimately rescued. Meanwhile Time steals on apace, and his energies are rapidly failing. He will rise no more.

The twelfth man writes this paper, and has amused himself by sketching at various times the heads he here presents the reader. Some are as they were, others as they are.

Pondering upon the wonderful variety of character and fortune enclosed within so small a space, an epitome truly of the hopes, fears, follies, and ambition of the world, we mentally exclaimed, "surely had Shakspere lived in these times he would have said 'all the world's an omnibus'." Time the coachman, who drives us on our way, and Death the conductor, who "put us down" at the end of our journey!



POLICE.

BOW-STREET.—Thomas Farrar, a porter, residing in White Hart-street, Strand, was charged with wilfully damaging and removing a list of voters from the door of Spring-garden Chapel. The defendant said he thought there was no more harm in taking the paper in question than there was in taking a catalogue from an auctioneer's door. Mr. Jardine said that if he would so act he must take the consequences. Punishment was the only means of preventing such offences. The defendant was then ordered to pay a fine of 5s.

WORSHIP-STREET.—Robert Cousins, a middle-aged person of gentleman-like appearance and deportment, was charged before Mr. Broughton with having embezzled various sums of money, to the supposed amount of £500, the property of his employer, Mr. Daniel Walters, silk manufacturer, Wilton-street, Finsbury. After hearing the evidence the court remanded the prisoner.

UNION-HALL.—Thomas Finn, a young man, was placed at the bar, charged with committing a violent assault on Mr. Charles Orme, Jun., during the procession of the teetotalers to Kennington-common on Monday. A witness named Kelly, in giving his evidence, stated that he was not a teetotaler; that he saw Mr. Orme driving down the road at a very quick pace, and, although he saw the train, he drove under the banner, and struck two or three persons with his whip. The whip was taken from him, when the people ran towards the gig, and there appeared to be a very strong feeling against him, owing to the manner in which he drove along.—Mr. Trail said that the evidence was contradictory; at all events, there could be no pretence for justifying such an assault as that committed on the complainant. The magistrate, after making some further remarks on the subject, indicated a penalty of 10s. on the defendant, or, in default of payment, seven days imprisonment. The fine was immediately paid, and the parties withdrew.

THE MARKETS.

CORN-EXCHANGE.—There has been only a moderate arrival of English wheat up to this market since our last report; yet the demand, owing chiefly to the comparatively fine weather for the growing crops, has ruled very dull. Fine parcels of home-grown wheat may be considered 1s. other kinds 2s. per quarter lower, and clearances have not been effected. In foreign wheat, of which about 12,000 quarters have come fresh to hand, exceedingly little has been passing, and the quotations have fallen quite 1s. per quarter. Bonded grain has been almost nominal. The duty on wheat is now 1s., but it is expected to fall to 1s. on Thursday next. The sale for barley has ruled active; but malt has commanded very little attention. Oats have come freely to hand, and fallen 6d. per quarter. In beans, peas, and flour, we have no alteration to report.

ARRIVALS.—English: Wheat, 6770; Malt, 4240; and Oats, 2810 qrs.; Flour, 6610 sacks. Irish: Oats, 15,330 qrs. Foreign: Wheat, 7830; and Barley, 1450 qrs. English:—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 5s to 6s; ditto white, 6s to 8s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 4s to 5s; ditto, white, 5s to 7s; rye, 3s to 3s; grinding barley, 2s to 2s; malting ditto, 3s to 2s; Chevaline, 3s to 3s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 5s to 6s; brown ditto, 6s to 8s; Kingston and Ware, 5s to 6s; Chevaline, 6s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 1s to 2s; potato ditto, 1s to 2s; Youghal and Cork, black, 17s to 18s; ditto white, 19s to 20s; rice beans, new, 3s to 3s; ditto old, 2s to 3s; grey peas, 3s to 3s; maple, 3s to 3s; white, 3s to 3s; boilers, 2s to 3s per quarter. Town-made flour, 5s to 5s; Suffolk, 3s to 4s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 3s to 3s per 28s. Foreign:—Free wheat, 5s to 5s; Danzig, red, 5s to 6s; white, 5s to 6s; Baltic, 5s to 6s; in Bond—Barley, 20s; oats, new, 1s to 17s; ditto feed, 1s to 16s; beans, 20s to 26s; peas, 2s to 2s per quarter. Flour, America, 22s to 24s; oats, 2s 1d; rye, 3s 1d; beans, 1s 1d; peas, 3s 4d.

Imperial Averages of Six Weeks which govern Duty.—Wheat, 5s 10d; barley, 2s 10d; oats, 2s 2d; rye, 3s 5d; beans, 3s 3d; peas, 3s 0d.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 1s 8d; barley, 9s; oats, 6s; rye, 8s 6d; beans, 10s 6d; peas, 9s 6d.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread are from 9d to 9d; of household ditto, 6d to 8d for the 4lb. loaf.

The Seed Market.—We have had rather an extensive supply of most kinds of seeds on offer, but the demand for them has ruled inactive, at barely late rates.

The following are the present rates:—Linseed, English, sowing, 3s to 6s; Baltic, crushing, 4s to 4s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 4s to 4s; hempseed, 3s to 4s per quarter; coriander, 10s to 18s per cwt; brown mustard seed, 10s to 11s; white ditto, 10s to 10s 6d; tares, 1s to 2d per bushel; English rapeseed, new, £20 to £27 per last of ten quarters; Linseed cakes, English, £10 to £10 10s; ditto foreign, £27 to £31 per 1000; rapeseed cakes, £5 to £6 per ton; canary, 7s to 8s per quarter.

Tea.—The public sales which have been in progress this week, and which have consisted of nearly 30,000 packages, have gone off freely, but no variation has occurred in the quotations.

Coffee.—The demand has been steady for all kinds of coffees for home consumption, and full prices have been readily obtained.

Metals.—There are few buyers of spelter, and £23 per ton is demanded on the spot. In other kinds of metals very little is doing.

Olive.—The demand is good, and full prices have been paid. Fifty-one casks of Manilla coco-nut oil have sold at £31 to £31 5s.

Tallow.—The trade have been large buyers of P.Y.C., at 4s 6d on the spot, and 4s to 4s 15s per ton.

Provisions.—The Irish butter market is still very dull, and prices are again somewhat lower. Foreign butter is also dull. Bacon and ham have declined 1s to 1s 2s per cwt; but in the quotations of other kinds of provisions we have no alteration to notice.

Coals.—Adair's, 1s 4d; Stewart's, 20s 3d; Lambton, 20s; Adelaide, 18s 9d; Hetton, 16s 6d per ton. Ships arrived, 90.

Smithfield.—The supplies of stock having been more than adequate to meet the wants of the buyer, the general demand has ruled slow, at, in some instances, a decline of 2d per s. lbs. Beef, from 2s to 4s; mutton, 3s to 4s 4d; lamb, 3s 8d to 4s 8d; veal, 3s 4d to 4s 6d; and pork, 3s to 4s per 8 lbs., to sink the offals.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—We have had only moderate receipts of country-killed meat since our last, but the supplies of that slaughtered in the metropolis have been good. The trade has, on the whole, ruled dull, yet prices have been supported. Beef, from 2s 8d to 3s 8d; mutton, 3s to 4s 2d; lamb, 3s 6d to 4s 6d; veal, 3s 4d to 4s 4d; and pork, 3s to 3s 10d per 8 lbs., by the carcass.

ROBERT HERBERT.

COMMERCE AND MONEY.

The weekly reports from the manufacturing districts continue to be favourable. The sales of cotton wool have been again large, and the purchases have been in a great measure made by the cotton manufacturers themselves, and not by speculators. At Leeds, and all the woolen manufacturing cities and towns, no complaints of want of abundance of employment can be made by any of the industrial classes employed in the production of various descriptions of woolen goods.

From South Wales, and the mining districts in general, the information of the week is not favourable, although a rumour exists here that the Russian Government has within these few days given very large orders for iron, with which to prosecute the railroad operations throughout that empire.

In Mincing-lane, since our last publication, mercantile attention has been naturally attracted by the unusually large quantity of tea which has been brought forward for sale. Events have proved, however, that this additional supply thrown into the market was not greater than the demand required, for much spirit prevailed amongst the tea-dealers, and the extensive nature of their purchases caused an advance in prices of from 1d to 4d per lb., according to quality. Of sugar, also, fair sales have been effected at about late prices, but the amount sent into consumption during the last six months is less by ten thousand hogsheads than is usually the case at the same period of the year.

On the Foreign Stock Exchange, and in the market for Shares, increased business has been done, but it has not been attended by proportionably improved prices.

In the shares of the leading Railway associations money continues to be invested, London and Birmingham at 21s; South Western at 55s; Dover at 26s; and Brighton at about 35. In Mexican Bonds, a reaction, from the late material improvement in their value, has naturally occurred, but it did not exceed a half per cent. during the week. In Spanish Three per Cent. Bonds a decline, to the same extent, has also taken place since our last publication. Brazilian have fallen to 70s, some inclination to Americanise the dividends having, by the latest accounts, been exhibited in the Chamber of Deputies at Rio de Janeiro. In French Rentes no business can at present be effected under 12s, the exchange being 25s 60c. Russian and Austrian Bonds continue to command their late high prices, the former having been sold at 116, and the latter at 114 to 115. Danish are worth 5s, and Portuguese 41s. On the Royal Exchange, last post day, the favourable change in the weather has been attended by an improvement in the rates of the foreign exchanges. The supply of bills on the Continent has been again fully as large as the demand for them, and the late decline in the exchanges has thereby been corrected.

The Consols at the conclusion of the operations of the week were not so much inquired after, as they were at its commencement. Some stock was thrown on the market for sale, which reduced prices about 1 per cent. The Consols for Money and for the Account were sold at 94 to 94 1/2; and the Reduced at 95 to 94.

In East India Stock was sold at 181 1/2 to 182. On East India Bonds the premium improved to 72s. Exchequer 1 1/2d. Bills also advanced to a premium of 5s; 6s. 3d per Cent. Reduced, 102 1/2; ditto, 103 1/2; to 104 1/2; ditto, 105 1/2; ditto, 106 1/2; Belgian Bonds, 104 1/2; Brazilian do., 70 1/2 to 71; Colombian do., 25 1/2; Mexican do., 35 1/2 to 34 1/2; Portuguese do., 41 1/2 to 42; Spanish Threes, 24 1/2; French Rentes, 122, exchange 25 1/2; Austrian Bonds, 113; Russian do., 117; Dutch Fives, 100 1/2, exchange 12 1/2.

SHARES.—London and Birmingham, 21 to 21 1/2; Great Western, 96 1/2; South Western, 55s; Eastern Counties, 11; London and Brighton, 34 1/2; Midland Counties, 71; London and Dover, 26 1/2; London and Westminster, 23 1/2; Union Bank of London, 10; Provincial Bank of Ireland, 41s. Money has continued to be superabundant to the close of the week. The weather is very much improved; and, hopes being entertained that an average crop may yet be gathered, the general expectation is increased that money will be more plentiful, and more difficult to be profitably employed before the end of this year.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 7.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.—H. L. BECKER and J. L. BECKER, Manchester, calico printer.—J. JOHNSON, Manchester, banker.

BANKRUPTS.—R. WILLS and R. DAVY, Oxford-street, drapers.—H. W. BRAND, Little Stanhope-street, May Fair, cook.—G. SAVAGE, Sheffield, razor manufacturer.—T. PARRY, Mold, Flintshire, draper and grocer.—W. SMITHSON, Thirsk, Yorkshire, linen and woollen draper.—C. BECK, jun., late of Leadenhall-street, of Adelaide, South Australia, and of Finsbury-square, merchant and commission agent.—W. GRAYLING, jun., Greenbank, Wapping, tallow-chandler.—S. BOULTON, W. GREENBANK, T. BOULTON, and J. DUNCALF, Tunstall, Staffordshire, china manufacturer.—J. R. BEER and W. H. BASTICK, St. Thomas the Apostle, Devonshire, coal merchants.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 11.

RANKRUPTS.—J. MARRIAGE, jun., miller, Moulsham, Chelmsford.—C. J. SPENCER, upholster, Carlisle.—W. HUMPHREYS, wine merchant, Brighton.—A. HARRIS, coach proprietor, Chichester.—W. B. APPLEY, coach-builder, Boston, Lincolnshire.—G. BURTON, brick maker, Ashton-under-Lyne.—J. BROADHEAD, cloth manufacturer, Stubbins, Yorkshire.—HANNAH M. NEWTON, victualler, Kirkburton.—H. WARNER, E. MARSHACK, T., and J. MANNING, brandy and spirit dealers, Liverpool.—R. WATSON, silk merchant, Yorkshire.

PRICE OF SUGAR.—The Average Price of Brown or Muscovado Sugar for the Week ending Aug. 8, 1843, is 3s. 10d. per cwt., exclusive of the Duties of Customs paid or payable thereon on the Importation thereof into Great Britain.

BIRTHS.

At 17, Albany-street, Regent's Park, Mrs. George Pont, of a daughter.—At Wadsworth, the lady of B. Harding, Esq., of a daughter.—At Ludlow, the lady of Thomas Lloyd, Esq., M.B., of Rome, of a son.—At Holy-bath, Staffordshire, Mrs. Bass, of a daughter.—The wife of G. S. Snowden, Esq., of Ramsgate, of a son.—In Bradford-square, Mrs. Frederick B. Beevor, of a son.—At South-row, Blackheath, the lady of S. Newson, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

At Forres, Morayshire, N.B., Oswin A. Baker Crosswell, Esq., eldest son of Addison J. Baker Crosswell, of Cresswell, Northumberland, Esq., M.P., to A. Seymour Conway, eldest daughter of Sir William Gordon Cumming, of Alyre, and Gordonstone, Bart.—At St. Pancras Church, Robert M. Allen, Esq., to Caroline, second daughter of the late Thomas Taylor, Esq., of Grafton-street, Fitzroy-square.—At Trinity Church, St. Marylebone, Frederick Edwin, youngest son of Walpole Eye, Esq., of Bryanston-square, to Eliza, youngest daughter of Thomas Alexander Raynsford, Esq., of Devonshire-place.—At St. George's Hanover-square, Francis Tower, Esq., to Gianna Maria, youngest daughter of the late John Baker Richards, Esq., of Bryanston-square.—At St. John's Church, Paddington, John H. Maxwell, Esq., eldest son of William Maxwell, Esq., of Dargavel, Renfrewshire, N.B., to Anne, eldest daughter of Thomas Williams, Esq., of Southwick-crescent, Hyde Park.—At Chigwell, Essex, Manley Hopkins, Esq., of Stratford-grove, to Kate, eldest daughter of John Simon Smith, Esq., of Grange-hill, Chigwell, and Trinity-square, London.

DEATHS.

At Albany Park, Arthur Henry, youngest and last surviving son of Henry and Lady H. Drummond.—In Lower Grosvenor-street, Lieut.-Colonel William Jones, late of the 5th Dragoon Guards.—At Malligain, Bombay Presidency, Emily, wife of Metcalfe Larken, Esq., of the Hon. Company's Civil Service.—At Brimpoor, Serohi, East Indies, Capt. W. Oliver Young.—In the Island of St. Helena, George W. Janisch, Esq.—At Rochester, T. W. Hulkes, Esq., late of St. John's College, Cambridge.—At Dedham, Essex, aged 42, Caroline Prest, wife of Harcourt Firmin, Esq.—At Gloucester-place, Portman-square, Miss Elizabeth Dallas, sister of the Lord Chief Justice Dallas.—At Newtown, Montgomeryshire, George Green, Esq.—At Montague-square, Major-General Sir Donald Macleod, K.C.B.—At his house at Brompton, Richard Pennington, Esq.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements cannot be received after 7 o'clock on Thursday Evening.

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THE HERMIT OF BELLYFULLE.

LITERATURE.

THE ILLUMINATED MAGAZINE. Edited by DOUGLAS JERROLD.
No. 4.

This is, beyond comparison, the best number that Mr. Jerrold and his *collaborateurs* have yet produced. It opens with a racy article, by the editor, entitled "The Chronicles of Clovernook," a sort of Utopian romance, in which is conveyed a great deal of quiet, and therefore effective, satire. The chronicler is "The Hermit of Bellyfulle," and the story, "The Flying Bottle." The annexed quotation, graphic as well as literary, will show how cleverly the artist (Kenny Meadows) and the author work together:—

The hermit appeared between fifty and sixty—nearer sixty. He would have looked tall, but for his breadth of shoulder and bow of belly. His arms were short, thick, and sinewy; with a fist that might have throttled a wild boar or a sharp attorney. Altogether he was a massive lump of a man, hard and active. His face was big and round, with a rich, larder look about it. His wide, red cheeks were here and there jewelled with good living. As gems are said by some to be no more than a congelation of the rarest essences attracted and distilled from mother earth, so were the living rubies burning in the cheeks of the Hermit, the hardened, incarnated juices of the deer of the forest—the volatile spirits of the vine. The Hermit had no nose; none, ladies, none. There was a little nob of flesh, like a small mushroom, dip in wine, which made its unobtrusive way between the good man's cheeks, and through which he has been known to

sneeze: but impudence itself could not call that piece of flesh a nose. The Hermit's mouth had all the capacity of large benevolence; large and wide, like an old pocket. There seemed a heavy unctuousness about the lower lip; a weight and drooping from very mellowness—like a ripe peach, cracking in the sun. His teeth—but that he had lost one, as we afterwards learned, in active service on a Strasburg ham—were regular as a line of infantry, and no less dangerous. His forehead was large; his black hair wavy into grey, save that one lock, which grew like the forelock of old Time, was raven still. His eyes were small, and so deep in his head, no man ever saw the whites of them: there they were, like black beads sunk in scarlet flesh. Such is the poor, weak picture of the glorious living face: and then every bit of it shone, and though it had been smeared with sacrificial fat. The hermit's voice was deep and clear; and he had a sweet, heart-warming chuckle, which came like wine gurgling from a flask. The very pope of hermits was the Hermit of Bellyfulle.

This worthy anchorite wore no weed of grey—not he. He had a capacious gown of faded scarlet damask, worn—much worn: yet there were traces in it of past beauty; goodly bunches of grapes, antique flagons, and Cupids flaying a buck. This robe was girded about the waist with a thick silken rope; a relic, as he told us, picked up in a pilgrimage. It had been a bell-rope in the best hostelry of Palestine. The nether anatomy of the recluse showed, as we thought, that all the vanity of the world had not died within him, for he wore black velvet breeches; and, moreover, seemed to throw an approving glance at his leg, cased in unwrinkled silken hose of ebon black. His feet were easily lodged in large slippers of cramoisy velvet, with here and there a glimmering of old gold lace.

Had we space, we would quote further from this brilliant paper.



"The world of animals is as replete with anecdotes as that of man; and though they may not be so generally amusing, they will often be found more instructive"—Swainson's *Preliminary Discourse*.

THE UNLUCKY DOG TELLING HIS TALE.

It is followed by a very dreamy affair, entitled "Eureka." Next is "The Alligator Tank," which is strangely out of place here. "Anesqueta," both tale and illustrations, are likewise very poor. This is followed by a redeeming gem, "The Folly of the Sword," by the editor, of which we cannot speak too highly. "The Old Problem," by the author of "Orion," is far beyond our solution. This is succeeded by a genuine piece of humour, entitled "Dogs' Tales," by R. B. Peake, which every sporting reader will heartily enjoy; and we strain a point to quote from "The Unlucky Dog's Tale," with a most characteristic illustration by Kenny Meadows. To many mishaps succeeds the following, while the narrator attends his master on a fishing ramble:

Notwithstanding the rebuffs and beatings I had endured, I followed my master with sincere pleasure; but being unused to go out with any one, it happened that he was always stumbling over me, treading on my paws, or kicking me out of the way. When we got into a field, I saw for the first time in my life a cow, with her calf. I own I was rather frightened at so large an animal as the cow appeared to me; but thinking that the calf was a mild-looking little buffer, I went up to have some fun with it; when, somehow or other, the cow got her horns under my ribs, and I soon felt myself flying in the air like a bird, only I came down at some distance heavily on my back. I got up and shook myself. Turning round to have another look at the calf, I saw the cow coming at a canter again after me, flourishing her tail in all directions; so I prudently wriggled myself under a fence, out of her reach.

I perceived that my master admired my ingenuity, for he smiled. After a couple of hours' run, during which I caught a butterfly, and fell into a muddy ditch, we arrived at the stream where the angling was to be commenced, and my master, with great patience, unpacked his tackle; but nothing could induce me to keep at a sufficient distance from the water but another flogging with the rod.

My master then baited his line with some oxbrains he had brought in a tinpot with him, and started off on his pastime, ever and anon favouring me with a menacing look, if I gave the slightest indication of following him.

A turn in the river took him out of sight, behind a plantation of osiers, when observing that he had left the pot of brains on the bank, and that the flies were beginning to buzz and hover over it, I went to drive them away, and unluckily smelt the bait; in two seconds the whole of it was licked up and swallowed.

Presently I saw my master returning; he had walked nine miles; there was no possibility of procuring more bait; he had no brains, and he had nine miles to go home again; his time and his sport lost, and all through me, accursed, unlucky puppy! He resolved to shoot me.

Sulkily he put up his angling apparatus, and returned towards his domicile by a different route, for the purpose of procuring some bread and cheese and ale.

He accordingly entered a small inn, and called for what he wanted, and was served in a very dilatory manner by a red-haired, blowsy female, who seemed distressed by having too much to do.

I scented something in the house of exquisite savour, which proved to proceed from a dinner of the parish officers of Great Framlingham, who had met to arrange their accounts and affairs, and to fix the day for the next feast, as well as to settle a very considerable diminution of the allowance of food and clothing to the paupers, in conjunction with a rise of the poor's-rate, to meet the tavern bills. These worthy functionaries had despatched a substantial repast, at which a turbot from Billingsgate had assisted; and were now taking their wine and punch, while deeply deplored the severity of the times.

I saw master munching his bread and cheese moodily; he was too savage at my conduct to deign to throw me a crumb: so, finding that he was not communicative, I took the earliest opportunity of wandering out of the room.

In the passage, on a wooden bench, stood a pile of about three dozen dirty plates, placed on each other, that certainly had been very incautiously deposited there; for on the bottom plate but two was the picked drumstick of a fowl, which put the whole quantity of crockery rather out of proper equilibrium.

I had not partaken of anything since the brains. The leg of the fowl was extended from the plates most temptingly, and I made a snap at it, pulling it away—it was mine, but what was the consequence? Down came the three dozen plates off the bench smash on the tiled floor. I never heard such a clatter in my born days, so I voluntarily dropped my tail between my legs, and scampered off with the bone.

The remaining papers are cleverly illustrated, particularly Pole's scene—the Friary; and altogether the number is as cheap as it is prodigal of talent.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.



AMWELL, HERTS.

Of Amwell, which so oft, in early youth,
While novelty enhanced their charms,
Gave rapture to my soul; and often still

On life's calm moments shed serener joys.—(JOHN SCOTT).

A pleasant place is Amwell, whether for the indulgence of such sweet fancies as seem within the poet's brain, or of those graver contemplations and loftier speculations wherein philosophy delights. Very pleasant it is in the shadowy stillness of the evening twilight to shake off for a time the clog of care that hath fettered us during the gairish day, and here resign ourselves to a dreamy reverie. The simple church, the lime-shadowed graveyard, the green islets shaded by drooping willows, the murmuring spring, and, above all, its utter quietude, conspire to render it the very model of an English village.

Justly to appreciate its beauties it should be visited at the witching hour of eventide,

When the last red light of the sunny day
From the rock and the river is passing away,—
in the "leafy month of June," moreover, when the rich trill of the nightingale is floating through the woods, and the music of the speeding waters as they ripple over the pebbles in their course falls lulling upon the listening ear. Then, how solemnly does the old church seem to lift up its reverend head in an atmosphere of rich and rosy light! how does the splendour of the crimson sunset seem to invest it with a hallowing glory! and how much of sanctity, of tranquil beauty, and even of majesty is there in the mien of that grey pile! There is, too, in the aspect of everything around a something that involuntarily inspires a feeling of devotion. Nature wears her greenest garb, and her most placid smile; all things, from the lowly church to the rippling river, from the shadowy elms to the flower-starred tombs, breathe the beneficent spirit of a living Deity. They appeal to us silently but eloquently, and gradually, yet surely, they coil themselves around the heart, moulding by a mystic influence the world-weary spirit anew, and giving to it a loftier tone and purer aspirations than it possessed before.

But Amwell has imperishable associations connected with its name. Its churchyard is rendered still more sacred by the remains of geniuses. Warner, the author of "Albion's England," and Reed the able commentator on Shakspere, both lie within its precincts. The village has been honoured by having had among its residents Hirle, the translator of Tasso; Isaac Walton has made it memorable by his angling rambles; John Scott, that *rara avis*, a Poet-friend, has celebrated it in what hon. st Joshua Gedes calls "verses well approved of, even in the world;" while the placid river flowing hard by suggests the memory of Middleton, and recalls to mind the patriotic beneficence of a true "citizen of the world," whose unwearied perseverance, undaunted spirit, and utter disregard of pecuniary sacrifice in the prosecution of a vast undertaking, must rank him as one of London's greatest benefactors, and entitle him to the admiration and esteem of posterity. Need we add more to secure for Amwell a worthy place among the Nooks and Corners of Old England?

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